THE
North-Carolina Standard
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements not exceeding *fourteen lines* will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge. Our charges for ADVERTISING BY THE YEAR are as follows:

One square,	6 months,	(14 lines to a square,)	$ 10
"	12 "	" "	18
Two squares,	6 months,	" "	15
"	12 "	" "	25
Three squares,	6 months,	" "	20
"	12 "	" "	30

A limited number of advertisements will be taken for the *Weekly* paper, but no deduction will be made on any but yearly advertisements—these will be inserted at one-fourth less than the regular charge.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

RALEIGH AND GASTON RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.—The Raleigh & Gaston Road is now completed to Weldon, and in fire order, and the following permanent Schedule for the Passenger Trains has been put into operation:

Leave Raleigh at ..... 8 a. m.
Arrive at Weldon at ..... 1 p. m.

in time to connect with the Day Trains for Petersburg, Portsmouth, and Wilmington. Returning—

Leave Weldon, (after the arrival of the Express Train from Wilmington,) at .. 3½ p. m.
Arrive at Raleigh at ..... 8½ p. m.

Passengers will thus be enabled to take breakfast in Raleigh and supper in Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk, Portsmouth or Wilmington—or breakfast at those points and supper in Raleigh.

Persons wishing to come from any point on or east of the Wilmington Road, and from the Albemarle country, will find this the most comfortable and expeditious route.

Office R. & G. R. R. Company, }
June 18, 1853. } 68—2m.

NORTH-CAROLINA & NORFOLK.—THE PRACTICAL HATTERS would respectfully call the attention of the "Trade" and "Dealers" to their stock of SPRING AND SUMMER HATS,

the largest and best that has ever been offered in Norfolk, and not surpassed by any, and at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. They are confident that Merchants will find it to their advantage to call before making their purchases. Those that are willing to extend to us their patronage may rely on having Goods, whether of our own Manufacture or Imported, as Fashionable, Fine and Cheap as any Northern Jobber. We earnestly request Merchants to call and be *convinced* that we are prepared and *will* furnish every thing in our line on the best terms.

Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets in great variety. Canes and Umbrellas wholesale.

CEPHALOMETRON!

This beautiful instrument is considered one of the greatest and most useful inventions of the age. It would be impossible, by the minutest description, to give a correct idea of its utility. Hats made by it will fit the most difficult heads, conforming to every protuberance and depression of the cranium, thus preventing the unpleasant feeling of a new Hat and painful headache. We could give you certificates of Physicians and the experience of the Trade, but prefer that all may examine for themselves. No one can properly appreciate its advantages without having one of our superior Hats.

☞ Hats made to order in the most fashionable manner, and without extra charge.

STEVENS & BUTT,
No. 7 Market Square,
Norfolk, Va.
May 11, 1853. 51—tf.

Copper, Tin and Stove Depot, Roanoke Square, Norfolk, Va.

WM. D. ROBERS, Jr., HAS IN STORE A large and varied assortment of all kinds of Copper and Tin Wares, at wholesale and retail, lower than at any other establishment in Virginia. Copper Work for Steamers, Mills, Distilleries, &c., &c., executed in the best manner, with due regard to steam pressure.

STOVES AND HOT-AIR FURNACES,

Of all kinds, for all purposes; Metalic Roofing, Gutters and Pipes for Buildings, Block Tin, Tin Plate, Sheet Copper, Bar and Sheet lead, Sheet Iron, &c.; Ethereal Oil, and Lamps for using it; Shower Baths and Bathing Apparatus of all the newest and most approved patterns.

WM. D. ROBERTS, Jr.,
Roanoke Square,
Norfolk, Va.
April 19, 1853. 44—sw6m.

RALEIGH AND NORFOLK HOUSE—*No. 75 and 76, Main St., Norfolk, Va.* By MRS. DR. SHAW. The undersigned informs his friends in Norfolk and his numerous friends and acquaintances in North Carolina, that the above House will be opened, under the superintendance of Mrs. Shaw, on the 27th of July, for the reception of Boarders and transient persons. The buildings are newly prepared, finished and furnished, and capable of accommodating comfortably thirty-five or forty-all kinds of sall keep as good a table and as neat and comfortable rooms as this City and market can afford. Our friends from North Carolina who visit this City, as strangers for purposes of trade, health or recreation, will, besides every comfort, have also every facility of information afforded them, which will secure their profit in business relations or purchases. Please notice the following from James Gresham, Esq., of the Crawford House, Portsmouth, Va., well known as one of the best Hotel keepers throughout North Carolina and Virginia:

"Having had Dr. Shaw and his lady in my house, some time, as Boarders, I take great pleasure in recommending them to the public, believing that no one will ever visit them without being well satisfied and highly pleased."—JAMES GRESHAM.

The House is easy to find, being only 100 feet N. E. of the National, and a few doors above Walter's City Hotel, with a large sign in front. WM. A. SHAW, M. D.
August 2, 1853. 75—4t.

GLEN ANNA FEMALE SEMINARY.—Miss MARINDA BRANSON, *Principal*; Miss MARGARET G. NIXON, *Assistant*.—The healthy localities, ample grounds and moral neighborhood of this School give it claims to the consideration of those who must educate their children at a distance. It is six miles west of Normal College, with whose sessions those of Glen Anna are made to correspond, so that parents having both sons and daughters can send them to good Schools in the same neighborhood. Glen Anna has been for some years under the patronage of the Trustees of *Greensborough Female College*, who adopted it as preparatory to that Institution. The President of the College, the Rev. Dr. Deems, visits the School sufficiently often to see that the studies and discipline are so conducted that the pupils shall be thoroughly prepared for the higher course in College. Parents, therefore, may be sure of the safety of their daughters at Glen Anna. Its real location puts the pupils beyond circumstances of temptation to extravagance.

The next Fall session will commence on the 15th of September and extend to the third Thursday in February, at which time the Spring Session will commence.

TERMS: For Board and Tuition per Session, $40; the only extra charges being $18 a session for those who take music, and $5 for French. Letters may be addressed to the Principal at Fair Grove P. O., Davidson county, N. C.
July 28th, 1853. 73—6t.

SPRINGFIELD ACADEMY.—ACCORDING TO previous notice, a meeting was held at Auburn, Wake county, N. C., on the 29th ult., to elect officers of SPRINGFIELD MALE and FEMALE ACADEMY. John B. Johns, Esq., being called to the chair, and W. J. Busbee being appointed Secretary.

The following officers were elected:

GEORGE FAIRBOULT, President.
W. J. BUSBEE, Corresponding Secretary.

On motion, J. J. Ferrell was elected Treasurer, and, on further motion, the following gentlemen were elected Trustees: John B. Johns, Wm. L. Fort, T. H. Sturdevant, Hardy Pool, and David Lewis.

Mr. Lewis was requested to wait on the President, and inform him of his appointment.

On motion of Mr. Fort, the meeting adjourned until the 9th of August, *when the building of the Academy will be let to the lowest bidder, by the Trustees.*

W. J. BUSBEE, Secretary.
August 8th, 1853. 76—1t.

HAYWOOD & SCOTT ARE NOW OPENING IN Col. Roulhac's new building, on Fayetteville Street, next door above Mr. T. B. Fentress' Clothing establishment, a Fresh Stock of

Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals,
Surgical Instruments,
Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs,
Window-Glass and Glassware,
Varnishes and Putty,
Paint Brushes,
Fine Perfumery and Fancy Articles,
Best Tooth and Hair Brushes,
Excellent Cigars, Tobacco and Snuff,
Garden and Field Seeds, &c., &c.

All of which are offered to their friends and the public upon as favorable terms as can be procured in this market.

Mr. Scott will devote particular attention to putting up Prescriptions for Physicians and Families, at all hours of the day or night, and none but the most choice articles will be used.

Raleigh, August 2d, 1853. 74—6m.

NEGROES WANTED.—THE SUBSCRIBER will pay the highest cash prices for number one young Negroes.

R. D. ATKINSON.
Smithfield, Dec. 29th, 1852. 13—tf.

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. III. RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1853. No. 79.

GREENSBOROUGH Mutual INSURANCE COMPANY.—The cost of Insurance on the Mutual plan is but a small sum, compared with a joint stock company. This company being located in the Western part of the State, consequently much the larger portion of the risks are in the West, very many of which are in the country.

The Company is entirely free from debt; have made no assessments, and have a very large amount in cash and good bonds, and is therefore confidently recommended to the public.

At the last Annual Meeting the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year:

JAMES SLOAN, *President*.
S. G. COFFIN, *Vice President*.
C. P. MENDENHALL, *Attorney*.
PETER ADAMS, *Secretary and Treasurer*.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES SLOAN,	Dr. S. G. COFFIN, Jamestown.
Dr. J. A. MEBANE,	WILLIAM A. WRIGHT, Wilmington.
C. P. MENDENHALL,	Dr. C. WATKINS, Carolina F. College.
WM. S. RANKIN,	JOHN I. SHAVER, Salisbury.
Rev. C. F. DEEMS,	JOHN H. COOK, Fayetteville.
JAMES M. GARRETT,	J. J. BIGGS, Raleigh.
JED. H. LINDSAY,	ROBERT E. TROY, Lumberton.
W. J. MCCONNELL, Greensborough.	Dr. ROB'T H. SCALES, Lenox Castle.
E. F. LILLY, Wadesborough.	PETER ADAMS, *Secretary.*
W. P. MOORE, Newbern.	
H. H. BURWELL, Henderson.	
J. L. BRIDGERS. Tarborough.	
W. H. CUMMING, *General Agent.*	

June 4th, 1853. 58—1y.

NORTH-CAROLINA MUTU'L INSURANCE COMPANY, *Raleigh*,—This Company has been in successful operation for more than seven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company, has been less than one-third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:

DIRECTORS.

Jos. G. B. ROULHAC,	of Raleigh.	JOHN COX, Edenton,
C. W. D. HUTCHINGS,		JOSHUA BONNER, Salem,
JNO. R. WILLIAMS,		J. H. POOL, Elizabeth City,
JOHN PRIMROSE,		F. F. FAGAN, Plymouth,
H. D. TURNER,		ALEX'R MITCHELL, Newbern,
S. W. WHITING,		W. N. H. SMITH, Murfreesborough,
T. H. SELBY,		H. B. WILLIAMS, Charlotte,
GEO. MCNEIL, Fayetteville,		JOHN B. BARRETT, Milton,
J. G. WRIGHT, Wilmington,		A. T. SUMMY, Asheville.
JAS. E. HOYT, Washington,		
JAMES SLOAN, Greensboro'		

All Directors are authorised to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

J. G. B. ROULHAC, *President*,
HENRY D. TURNER, *Vice-President*,
S. W. WHITING, *Treasurer*,
JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary*,
JOHN H. BRYAN, *Attorney*,
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent*,
S. W. WHITING,
JNO. R. WILLIAMS,
JOHN PRIMROSE, } *Executive Committee.*

All communications in reference to Insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary*.
Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.—This Company, as its name indicates, is upon the *mutual principle*, and embraces two distinct departments, to wit: Life Insurance and Trust departments. This attractive combination offers to Policy holders double the ordinary security, without destroying their right to a full participation in the entire profits of the Company. Premiums will be received, in cash, either annually, semi-annually or quarterly, as may be agreed upon at the time the Policy is issued.

In the TRUST DEPARTMENT, or Deposit System, the payments made to the Company are entirely optional with the Depositor, as regards the amount and the time at which they are made. A party may pay in as much or as little (not less than one dollar,) and as often as may be convenient for him, without any obligation upon him to continue his payments—and may withdraw them at his pleasure.

So that, on the plan of this Company, there is created at one and the same time an Assurance *payable at death—a fund available in sickness*—and *a provision for old age*.

☞ See pamphlets furnished by the Company.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY:

DIRECTORS.

Ralph Gorrell,	John M. Logan,
Lyndon Swaim,	D. P. Weir,
John A. Gilmer,	E. W. Ogburn,
D. F. Caldwell,	Robert M. Sloan,
Richard Greene,	Robert P. Dick,
David McLean,	Henry B. Elliott.
Richard Sterling,	

OFFICERS.

President—RALPH GORRELL,
Vice-President—LYNDON SWAIM,
Secretary and Treasurer—D. P. WEIR,
Attorney—JOHN A. GILMER,
Examining Physician—EDWIN WATSON, M. D.,
Consulting Physicians—D. C. MEBANE, M. D.; J. L. COLE, M. D.; D. P. WEIR, M. D.
General Agent—WILLIAM H. CUMMING.

*** Any information relative to the Company may be had by addressing

D. P. WEIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.
February 17, 1853. 27—tf.

☞ THE STANDARD OFFICE is being thoroughly re-fitted with an extensive assortment of New and Beautiful TYPE, of every description, and suited to all qualities and kinds of work—New PRESSES, and every other appliance requisite in the execution of the best quality of work at the greatest speed.

Raleigh, *July* 30, 1853.

CASWELL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This Company, chartered at the last session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, and located in the town of Milton, has been fully organized, and is now prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Houses, Furniture, Goods, Factories, &c. The terms will be the same as those of the other Mutual Fire Insurance Companies of the State.

All applications must state the location and situation of the buildings and other property on which Insurance is desired.

The undersigned has been appointed General Agent for this Company, and he is also the Agent for the Ætna Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, and the Hartford Insurance Company, located in the same place.

All applications for Insurance or local Agencies to be addressed to WILLIE J. PALMER, *Secretary*, or the subscriber.

NATHANIEL J. PALMER.
Milton, N. C., April 15th, 1853. 43—tf.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—*Office, Raleigh, N. C.*—This Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5,000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for two-thirds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. CHAS. E. JOHNSON, *President*.
WM. D. HAYWOOD, *Vice President*.
JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary*.
WM. H. JONES, *Treasurer*.
PERRIN BUSBEE, *Attorney*.
Dr. WM. H. MCKEE, *Examining Physician*.
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent*.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to

JAMES F. JORDAN,
Secretary.
Raleigh, April 28th, 1850. 51—

BALTIMORE PIANO MANUFACTORY.—IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT—*Elastic Universal Touch.*—WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladies can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. SCOTT'S.

These Instruments are more in general use in the Cities among the first circles of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BROTHER.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, *Agent.*
Raleigh, January 11th, 1850. 20—tf.

NEW ARRIVAL OF SPRING GOODS AT THE BAZAAR!!—White, Buff, Brown, Mottled, Plaid, Striped and Planters' Linen Coats; White and Buff Grass Coats; Drab, Blue and Mottled Croton Coats; Black and Fancy Alapaca Coats; Plaid and Fancy Cassimere Coats; Black Summer Cloth and Cassimere Sacks, half Sacks and Frocks; Tweeds, Cashmeretts and Angolas Sacks; Planters' Linen, Plaid, White, Striped, Mottled, Linen, and Cassimere Pants in great variety. Sontag, Cassimere, Silk and Linen Vestings, Quiltings and Weltings Vestings, rich styles. A large assortment of Lawn and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Plain and Fancy Borders. Silk and Lisle Embroidered Cravats; Plain and Fancy Lawn Cravats; Fancy Silk Cravats. Alexander's and Chossin's White and Colored Kid Gloves; Black, Lisle and Linen Gloves; Washed Norway Gloves; Fine Doe Gloves; Black Colored Silk Gloves; Plaid and Striped Silk and Cotton Half Hose Gloves. We are weekly receiving large supplies selected from the most desirable styles in the market, which we warrant made equal to custom work in fit and finish.

Our furnishing Department comprises every new and fashionable article necessary for a regular outfit, which will be sold at the lowest market prices by

A. S. SHAFER & CO., CLOTHING BAZZAAR,
Sycamore Street.
Petersburg, April 28, 1852. 47—

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER, HAVE IN STORE, and will take great pleasure in showing to their friends, and the public generally, A STOCK OF NEW GOODS, which was selected with great care, and for variety of styles, richness of design, and relative cheapness, according to quality, cannot be surpassed by any similar establishment in the place.

They would take this method of returning to the community their warmest thanks, for the very liberal patronage since their connection, and desire to retain and increase their trade by punctual attention and correct management of business.

They now ask attention to the following articles:

Black Poult DeSoi,
" Gros DeRhine,
" " DeNap,
" " DeZinc, } Silks,
Rich Brocade do.,
Plain, Plaided, and Striped do.,
Marceline, Florence, and Lutestring do.,
Plain and Figured Tissues,
Solid-Colored Bareges, (all colors,)
Printed and Satin-Colored Bareges,
Crape Marengos,
Plain and Paris-primed Chaly,
Chaly DeLaines,
Barege do.,
Organdi Muslins,
Printed Jackonet do.,
Brilliantees,
Ginghams,
Prints,
White, Dotted and Figured Muslin,
Jackonet and Cambric do.,
Cross-Bared and Striped do.,
Swiss and Book do.,
Nainsook and Mull do.,
Bishop Lawns do.,
Cambric Dimity do.,
Berlin Cord Muslin for Bonnets, &c., &c.
Raleigh, March, 1853. 37—

Novelty Works, West Street, Raleigh, N. C.

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR, BUILDER OF STEAM ENGINES AND GENERAL MACHINIST. The above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.

Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.

The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

"AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.

"MR. SILAS BURNS—*Dear Sir:* Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot, in 3¾ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes too many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,

JONES & BARBEE."

June 2, 1852. 59—

PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.—The subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North-Carolina that they intend to relax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heretofore received from the numerous customers of the Bazaar in the Old North State.

Manufacturing as we do all our own CLOTHING, and one of the firm being constantly in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing our Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we are enabled to compete in prices with Northern houses, while our garments in point of style and workmanship, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State.

It is unnecessary to enumerate the articles of which our stock is composed; suffice it to say that in our rooms may be found every thing pertaining to men's wear, and furnishing goods of the most recent style and in great variety.

Our Custom Department is constantly supplied with the most desirable goods, and those preferring their garments made to order, can here find a large assortment to select from, and with an efficient force of workmen we can get up a single garment or an entire suit at very short notice. A good fit and perfect satisfaction guarantied in every instance.

OUR WHOLESALE ROOMS. Merchants visiting the City should not fail to look through our stock, as we have opened an exclusive Wholesale Room, and manufacture largely, expressly for this branch of our trade.

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
(Successors to N. Perry.)
Petersburg, Va., May 5th, 1852. 52—

HENRY D. TURNER, BOOKSELLER, PUBLISHER and STATIONER, *No. 1 Fayetteville Street*, publisher of the Supreme Court Reports, has now on hand Full Sets containing both Law and Equity, viz.;

Term Reports, ...	Law and Equity, in	1	vol.
Conference, ...	" "	1	"
Haywood's ditto, ...	" "	2	"
Battle's Haywood, ...	" "	1	"
Taylor's Law Repository, ..	" "	1	"
Murphy's Reports, ...	" "	3	"
Hawk's Reports, ...	" "	4	"
Devereux's Law, ...		4	"
" Equity, ...		2	"
Dev. & Battle's Law, ...		3	"
" Equity, ...		2	"
Iredell's Law, ...		13	"
" Equity, ...		7	"
" Digest of the Reports from the commencement, up to the year 1845, ...		4	"

N. C. Form Book; Swaim's N. C. Justice; Debates in Convention; or, Proceedings and Debates of the Convention of North-Carolina, to amend the Constitution of the State, in 1835.

Martin's History of North-Carolina; Jones' History of North-Carolina during the Revolution; Sketch of North-Carolina, by Jones; Farmer's Own Book; or, Agricola.

All of which are offered at very reduced prices.
Raleigh, N. C., July 2, 1853. 66—

AFTER THE TRADE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS having fully made up their minds to enter into the Hardware Trade would take this occasion to say that they are constantly receiving and intend keeping a more general assortment than has ever been kept in this town, and at prices lower than the lowest—neither of us are "experienced Carpenters," but experienced dealers, and will sell Carpenters Tools and Hardware generally, lower than any other "live man" and no mistake—all we ask from our friends at home and abroad is a trial, and if we do not prove what we say—QUIT US!

R. Smith's corner, cheap side—opposite E. L. Harding's.

EVANS & COOKE.
Raleigh, June 13, 1853. 60—

FRESH ARRIVALS.—WE ARE THIS DAY RECEIVING from the Importer

60 boxes Lemons, prime order,
50 " Oranges, "
1000 lbs Filberts, fresh,
1000 " Walnuts, "
1100 " Peacans, "
2000 " Palmnuts, "
1700 " Almonds, "

Those in want of any of the above, had better send on their orders early, as all descriptions of fruit are advancing.

SAM'L H. MARKES & SON.
Petersburg, June 23, 1853.

NEW CO-PARTNERSHIP.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have this day formed a Co-partnership under the firm and style of MUIR & BRYAN, for the purpose of conducting a *Wholesale Hardware Business*, in the City of Petersburg. They will keep constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of articles in their line of business. Merchants and others who deal in this market are earnestly solicited to give them a call.

JOHN A. MUIR,
CHARLES S. BRYAN.
Petersburg, July 1st, 1853. 66—1m.

STRAY NOTICE.—TAKEN UP AND ENTERED on the Stray Books by W. M. Cannady, at Lemay's Ferry Roads, 13 miles South of Oxford, a STRAY OX, marked as follows; color brindle, crop and over-keel in the right ear, crop and slit in the left, with a white spot in the forehead, large horns, also white spots under his neck and belly.

R. J. MITCHELL, *Ranger*.
Oxford, July 23, 1853. 984—3tw.

ISAAC PROCTER, (Successor to OLIVER & PROCTER,) *Merchant Tailor*, Has just returned from the northern cities, and is now receiving A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF GOODS in his line, embracing Black, Blue, Brown, Green, Olive, Adelaide and Dahlia CLOTHS, of best French and English Manufacture, and of various grades of prices. Best SIMONI DOESKINS, warranted. French, English, Scotch and American FANCY CASSIMERES, of every variety of style and price. VESTINGS, of superior Silk Velvet, Plush, Figured and Plain Satins and Silks, Grenadine, Merino and Cashmere, a splendid article. *Wedding and Party Vestings*—can't be beat.

With sincere thanks to his numerous friends and patrons for past manifestations of friendship and regard, he assures them no effort or pains shall be spared to merit its continuance. Satisfaction always guarantied.

His Stock of FURNISHING GOODS is most complete—

Dress Shirts, with or without Collars,
Silk and Merino Under-Shirts, very superior, all sizes,
Drawers, fine assortment, all sizes,
Socks, Silk, Merino, Cotton, Figured and Plain,
Stocks, Plain and Fancy,
Gloves, a great variety,
Dressing Gowns, very handsome,
Pocket Handkerchiefs, silk, linen, colored, plain and embroidered.

In addition to the above, he has a fine supply of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

which he would be pleased to offer to the inspection of the public. Being manufactured under his own supervision, he can confidently recommend them; and he asks a comparison with any other goods in this market or out of it, either in quality or price. All he asks is a reasonable profit, and will not be *undersold* by any!

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods to be manufactured, may rely upon receiving the same attention and care as if sold by himself.

Cutting done at any time at usual rates.

Latest Paris, London, and New-York Fashions just at hand.

ISAAC PROCTER.
Raleigh, 1853. —

CLASSICAL & MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL BY L. WADDELL, A. M.—The second session of the subscriber's School, in Raleigh, will commence on the 5th of July next. The course of instruction will embrace all the branches of a complete Classical and Mathematical Education.

Some half dozen boarders may be accommodated, if preferred, in the Principal's family, at $12 per month.

TERMS:

Fees of Latin, Greek and Mathematics $25 00
French, extra 10 00

One-half the above expenses will be expected invariably in advance.

REFERENCES:

JAMES M. TOWLES, Esq., Raleigh.
WILSON WHITAKER, Esq., Wake County.
FACULTY OF WASHINGTON COLLEGE, Lexington, Va.
TRUSTEES OF STAUNTON ACADEMY, Staunton, Va.
Rev. DRURY LACY, D. D., Raleigh.
Rev. W. H. MCGUFFEY, D. D., University of Virginia.
Rev. R. H. PHILLIPS, Virginia Female Institute, Staunton.
Rev. MOSES D. HOGE, Richmond, Va.
Hon. S. S. BAXTER, Richmond, Va.
Rev. B. M. SMITH, Staunton, Va.
Judge J. W. BROCKENBROUGH, U. S. Court, Lexington.
Judge L. P. THOMPSON, Staunton.
Hon. A. H. H. STUART, late Secretary of the Interior, Staunton.
Dr. F. T. STRIBLIN, Western Lun. Asylum, Staunton.
Rev. B. H. RICE, D. D., Prince Edward County, Va.
Rev. J. SMYTH, Springfield, N. C.

L. WADDELL.
Raleigh, June 4th, 1853. 24—1y.

NEW FANCY & CONFECTIONARY STORE ON MAIN STREET, *between Mr. Pomeroy's and Mr. Porter's sign of the "Big Boot."*—The subscribers beg leave to inform the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity, that they have just opened a Store on Main Street. They are determined to give satisfaction to every one that will honor them with a call, and will endeavor by all means to render the establishment a superior one of its kind. Their stock consists of the following articles:

FANCY GOODS, &c.—French Cups and Saucers, Vases, Children's Tea Setts, fine Baskets, Fans, Portemonnaies, Purses, Marbles, Pocket Inkstand, Looking-Glasses of all kinds, Bronze Candlesticks, Soaps, Shaving-Cream, Essences, Hair-Tonics—Side, Tucking, and Dressing Combs, Pocket-Knives, Scissors, Hair-Pins, Needles—Tooth, Nail, Shaving, Comb, Cloth and Shoe Brushes—Accordeons, Violins, Flutes, Banjos, Walking-Canes, Whips, Guns and Pistols, &c., &c.

CONFECTIONARY, &c.—Candies of all descriptions Chocolate, Maccaroni, Bunch and Layer Raisins in whole, quarter and eighth boxes, Figs, Prunes, Currants, Preserved Ginger, Citron, Sardines in whole, half, and quarter boxes, Oranges, Lemons, Pickles and Preserves, in three-fourths, quarter, and one-eighth jars, Filberts, Almonds, Pecan, Walnut, Palm, Cocoa and Pea-Nuts, &c.

CIGARS.—The choicest brands of Havannah, Principe, and Regalia Cigars, from $16 to $50 per thousand.

Best lump and twisted Chewing Tobacco, from 25 cents to $1 15 per pound.

GROCERIES.—A general assortment,

F. MAHLER & Co.
Raleigh, March 3, 1853. 48—

SPECIAL EXPRESS NOTICE.—PARISEN & KING'S *New York, Virginia, North Carolina Freight, Package and Parcel Express, per Steamships Roanoke and Jamestown.*—The Proprietors beg leave to inform the Merchants, Bankers and the public generally of Raleigh, that having bought out the interest of Dodge's Virginia and North Carolina Express, and made arrangements with the New York and Virginia Steamship Company for the transportation of their Express to Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond, and concluded arrangements with Messrs. H. D. Byrd & L. O'B. Branch, Esq's., of the Petersburg and Gaston and Raleigh and Gaston Rail Roads, they are now prepared to transmit to and from New York, or either of their Agencies, every description of Merchandize, Valuable Packages, Bank Notes, Specie, Notes, Drafts, Bills, &c., with the greatest expedition, and at the most economical rates. We shall spare no trouble or expense, in making this the popular EXPRESS of Virginia and North Carolina; our long experience in the business North and West, and our ample means to conduct the same, we hope, will be a sufficient guarantee to the Merchants, to direct their correspondents to dispatch their goods through PARISEN & KING'S EXPRESS. We also wish it distinctly understood that we are in *direct* opposition to the old monopoly. *Give us a trial.*

W. B. PARISEN, } *Proprietors.*
JAS. H. KING, } ASTOR HOUSE, N. Y.
J. D. GRONER, Norfolk, Va., }
W. D. TOWNES, Petersburg, Va., }
M. V. L. MAULE, Richmond, Va, }
H. D. TURNER,
Raleigh, N. C.

N. B. We would also ask the attention of Merchants at the following places: Chapel Hill, Hillsborough, Greensborough, Fayetteville, Salem, Cheraw, Pittsborough, Ashborough and Salisbury, to facilities offered them for the transmission of *light packages* by our Express from Raleigh; and all orders sent to our Agent, H. D. Turner, Esq., for us, will meet with prompt attention. P. & K.

☞ There is a splendid line of Steamers plying regularly between New York and Philadelphia, daily at 5 o'clock, P. M., and their freight from Philadelphia to New York is very low. The Steamers leaving Philadelphia on Tuesday and Friday connect with Parisen & King's Express for the South from New York Wednesday and Saturday. Merchants ordering their goods, from Philadelphia, to care of Parisen & King's Express, New York, will find this a much quicker way to get their goods, and at one-half of the cost.
Raleigh, March 22, 1853. 28—1y.

HOUSE-FURNISHING LIST.—SET NO. 1, FOR THIRTY DOLLARS.—The following list of articles of good quality, which are all requisite in going to Housekeeping, may be had delivered in any part of the City, for thirty dollars, or any part at proportionate rates.

1 Kitchen Shovel, Tongs and Poker, 1 Iron Tea-Kettle, 1 Tinned Iron Pot, 1 Tinned Iron Saucepan, 1 Soap-stone Griddle, 2 Tin Bake-Pans, 1 Tin Dripping Pan, 1 Tin Saucepan, 1 Small Tin Kettle, 1 Pepper and Flour Dredge, 3 Tin Pie Plates, 1 Tin Wash-Basin, 1 Dish Pan, 3 Table and Tea-Spoons, Iron, 1 Chop-Knife and Bowl, 1 Tea and Coffee Canister, 2 Japanned Lamps, 1 Match Safe, 1 Chamber Pail, 2 Smoothing Irons, 2 Large Cedar Wash-Tubs, 1 Wash-Board, 3 Dozen Clothes-Pins, 1 Pint Measure, 1 Set Table Mats, 1 Britannia Coffee Pot, 1 Britannia Tea Pot, 6 Knives and Forks, Stag Handles, 1 Pair Carvers to match, 1 Cork-screw and Tunnel, 1 Large Waiter, 2 Painted Pails, 1 Coal Hod, 1 Gridiron, 1 Fry Pan, 1 Cullender, 1 Coffee Boiler, 1 Tea Pot, 1 Grater, 1 Tin Dipper, 1 Egg Whip, 1 Basting Spoon, 1 Skimmer, 1 Ladle, 1 Meat Fork, 1 Meat Knife, 1 Knife Board, 2 Scrub Brushes, 1 Dust Pan, 1 Dust Brush, 2 Brooms, 1 Coffee Mill, 1 Clothes Horse, 1 Flour Seive, 1 Oil Filler, 1 Knife-Box, 1 Door Mat, 1 Kitchen Table, 1 Potato Masher, 1 Flour Pail, 1 Spice Box, 1 Pastry Board, 1 Rolling Pin, 1 Clothes Line.

H. D. TURNER,
North Carolina Book-Store.
Raleigh, May 19, 1853. 53—

MRS. WOLTERING RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her *Fall* and *Winter Stock of Fancy Goods*, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinner-setts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, *Groceries* of every description. *Musical Instruments, &c.*, which will be sold low for cash.

Just received, a fresh supply of *Confectionaries*.

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance of the same. WILHELMINA WOLTERING.
Raleigh, September, 1851. 90—

CHARLES KUESTER, GUN, LOCK-SMITH, and BELL-HANGER.—Would respectfully inform the Citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country that he has located permanently in Raleigh, and has opened a Shop on Wilmington Street, (in Dr. Cooke's brick-building,) where he will be found at all times, ready to execute any "Job" in his line, in a style that shall not be surpassed by any other person, and the charges shall always be moderate. *Call and See.*
Raleigh, Feb. 21, 1853. 260—

PARISEN & KING'S Steamship EXPRESS, PER ROANOKE and JAMESTOWN—*Reduced Rates, Increased Facilities, &c.*—The Proprietors having made new arrangements for the still better despatch of the Express by new Steamships "ROANOKE" and "JAMESTOWN," from New York, they wish to keep it before the public, that PARISEN & KING'S POPULAR SOUTHERN EXPRESS is on hand for the accommodation of their friends. [illegible] and unsurpassed [illegible] to New York, is generally delivered at almost every point in 48

ANDREW JOHNSON AT HOME. To use a trite expression, we have no doubt that Andrew Johnson feels "perfectly at home." We have just received the official vote for governor in his own county—the county of Greene. To show the estimation in which he is held by those who have known him longest and best, it affords us more than ordinary pleasure to spread this vote before our readers.

Eighteen years ago the voters of Greene elevated him from the tailor's bench to a seat in the legislature of Tennessee. At every subsequent election they have sustained him with an enthusiasm which marked their confidence in the man. Aided by their suffrages, he was enabled to serve for a period of eight years in the Congress of the United States. Aided by their suffrages, he is probably exalted to the chief magistracy of his State.

Were we to follow the impulse of our feelings, we should say much more about Andrew Johnson. He deserves all that could be said in his commendation.

But we must not lose sight of the fact with which we set out. Bear in mind that Greene is his home, and read the annexed figures:

GUBERNATORIAL RACE IN '51—GREENE COUNTY.

Wm. Trousdale (dem.)	1,684
W. B. Campbell (whig.)	1,144
Trousdale's majority	540

PRESIDENTIAL RACE IN '52—GREENE COUNTY.

Franklin Pierce	1,307
Winfield Scott	780
Pierce's majority	527

GUBERNATORIAL RACE IN '53—GREENE COUNTY.

Andrew Johnson	1,913
Gustavus A. Henry	902
Johnson's majority	1,013

To those who are familiar with the stubborn character of Tennessee whiggery, the triumph of Andrew Johnson will appear to be no ordinary victory. All honor to the Tennessee democracy, and their indomitable and talented standard-bearer.

Washington Union.

Col. Ruffin, the nominee of the largest political Convention that ever assembled in New-Berne, must feel flattered by the overwhelming majority which he has received. Eloquently and ably did he defend our cause, and gallantly has he led us to triumphant victory. The democratic majority in the district was estimated at about 2,000 and he swells that number to 3,159 or 1,159 more than the majority of his party. Who can, who has, who will beat this? It can't be did—that's all! May we not, then, take much pleasure in pronouncing Col. Ruffin emphatically the most popular man in the Second district? But this is not all. The high-toned bearing and magnanimous course pursued by Col. Ruffin in the late canvass, give to his constituents an unmistakable guarantee that he will do them honor in the renowned Halls of our national legislature. A man of pure principle and unsullied integrity, their interests will be secure in his hands. An uncompromising friend of the present administration, and one of the delegates to the Baltimore Convention, that nominated Franklin Pierce, he will give to that administration an uncompromising and individual support so long as it adheres to the principles laid down by that convention. When it abandons that Platform, Thos. Ruffin abandons it. No schemes of logrolling or wire pulling will meet with any favor from our Representative, while we know he will liberally support every measure that can benefit his constituents or add to the prosperity or security of the nation. Hurrah for Ruffin!—Nine times hurrah!

Golds. Rep. & Pat.

ARISTOCRACY. It is related of Antæus, who aspired to wrestle with the gods, that, if they could by any means induce him to leave his *Mater terra*, and grabble with them, they found little difficulty in worsting him; but so long as he could keep his feet firmly planted upon his native soil, he was more than a match for them.

When men outgrow their true position, and aim to live removed from the cares and duties of life, like Antæus, they lose their footing and fall. In order to battle successfully we should never forsake our sphere. Thousands are kept poor, by aping the customs and notions of the rich, and thousands who are rich become poor, because they are too proud to use the same efforts to keep that it requires to accumulate. The following is an excellent hit at this species of aristocracy:

It is always a petulous thing for haughty people to look back upon the line of their ancestry. Twenty years ago, says the Merchant's Magazine, this one butchered, that one made candles, another sold cheese and butter, a fourth carried on a distillery; another was contractor on canals; others were merchants and mechanics. They are acquainted with both ends of society, as their children will be after them, though it will not do to say so loud. For often you will find that those toiling worms hatch butterflies, and they live about a year. Death brings divisions of property, and it brings new financiers; the young gentleman takes his revenues and begins to travel—towards poverty, which he reaches before death—or his children do, if he does not. So that, in fact, though there is a moneyed rank, it is not hereditary—it is accessible to all; three good seasons of cotton will send a generation of men up, a score of years will bring them all down, and send their children again to labor. The father grubs and grows rich; his children strut and use the money; their children inherit the pride and go to shiftless poverty; their children, reinvigorated by fresh plebian blood, and by the smell of the clod, come up again. Thus society, like a tree, draws its sap from the earth; changes into leaves and blossoms, spreads them abroad in great glory, sheds them off to fall back to the earth, again to mingle with the soil, and at length to re-appear in new trees and fresh garniture.

INDUSTRY IS TALENT. We often hear persons explaining how one man succeeds, while another fails in the same pursuit, by attributing to one a talent for his business, but refusing it to the other. Yet, without denying that some individuals have a greater aptitude for particular avocations than others have, we think that the problem in question could be easier solved, by saying that the successful man was industrious, while the other was not.

Bulwer, for example, is considered a man of the highest abilities as a novelist. Yet when Bulwer began his career he composed with the utmost difficulty, often writing his fictions twice over. He persevered, however, and now stands almost at the head of his class, his latest productions, moreover, being regarded as the best from his pen. Every school-boy is familiar with the fact that Demosthenes became an orator only by pursuing a similar plan. Nor are illustrations of the great truth, that industry is talent, confined to the higher intellectual pursuits. When Girard trusted the customer without an endorser, who carried his goods home on his shoulders, the shrewd old Frenchman was acting on this truth, deduced from his own experience of mankind. All eminent persons, whether mechanics, merchants, lawyers, or statesmen, were industrious, from Watt and Norris, down to Turlow and William Pitt. Washington, Franklin, Marshall, Madison, and every other distinguished American, were busy men. Industry, in short, is talent nine times out of ten.

Phil. Ledger.

THE MERCY OF GOD IN ICE. A writer in the Philadelphia Register is eloquent in the praise of ice. Physicians, we believe, will attest that the article will bring relief to the diseased stomach when nothing else can. The writer referred to, says:

"In the langour and exhaustion of a recent illness my mind dwelt much on the mercy of God in ice. As it quenched my panting thirst, or as it cooled my burning brow, I came to the conclusion that, to the sick, it was the queen of comforts. I rejoiced that I had outlived the ancient prejudice against its use in sickness. I wish that I could write a psalm like David's in its praise. And I thanked the holy children that in their '*Benedicite, omnia opera Domini*,' they had remembered ice: 'O ye ice and snow, bless ye the Lord; praise him, and magnify him forever!' I then remembered that, to the poor sick, this great comfort was a luxury—rather an impossibility. And it then occurred to me, that if I were rich, I would found in one of our great cities an ice house for the poor sick. As I am not, and never expect to be, the next thing is to suggest it to those who are. And if they have felt as I have, the mercy of God in ice, they will hasten to commemorate their gratitude in providing for these—his brethren: "And whosoever shall give to drink unto one of these little ones a cup of cold water only, in the name of a disciple, verily I say unto you, he shall in nowise lose his reward."

NAPOLEON AT ST. HELENA. A work has just appeared in London which is destined to excite a great sensation. It is entitled a "History of the Captivity of Napoleon at St. Helena; from the Journal of Sir Hudson Lowe, and official documents never before made public." We have not yet seen the book, but find an analysis of it, with numerous extracts, in the last number of the London Athenæum.

The work, intended as a defence of Lowe for his brutality to Napoleon, is full of curious revelations. It seems that the systematic annoyances to which the exile was subjected, were well known to the British Ministry, and that, so far, forth, Lowe was less guilty than has been popularly supposed. But this is not the darkest shade of the transaction. These volumes leave no shadow of a doubt that Dr. O'Meara, whose "Revalations from St. Helena" become afterwards so famous, was originally designed to act as a spy on the secret thoughts of Napoleon, for the benfit of the Prince Regent, and certain members of the Cabinet; that he actually filled this disgraceful post for a while; and that the revelations he made of the tortures, which the excited emperor suffered, "amused" his Royal Highness, to quote from the correspondence, and afforded a "real feast" to various others in authority. What can be more revolting than this picture? The highest personages in the British realm, comprising even the acting executive, conniving at a breach of private confidence, and consenting to the petty malice of a brutal, consequential governor, in order that they might be "amused" at the agonies of their victim! It is to the credit of Peel and Wellington, who succeeded the ministry which thus disgraced itself, that they appear to have disliked the entire proceedings.

O'Meara himself does not appear in the most favorable light. The best that can be said of him is that he firmly refused to assist in this dirty work, partly from compassion for Napoleon, partly because the british ministry refused to pay a certain twelve thousand francs which he demanded. His "Revelations from St. Helena" was the consequence. Though he assailed the Cabinet with great acrimony in that book, the government could do nothing in retaliation as he well knew; for the only course they could take effectually to injure him would be to publish his letters written when their spy; and this would damage them even more than him. All the government did was to cause a vituperative article to appear in the Quarterly Review, of which the authorship was generally attributed to Croker. It now seems that this gentleman was the person in the ministry, that managed the correspondence, using as his tool a friend of O'Meara's, clerk in the Admiralty, whom he bade to instruct the doctor to write in the fullest possible detail, all the anecdotes he could pick up. Croker is still alive, and may endeavor to white-wash the affair over. But the Athenæum says there is not the slightest doubt of the authenticity of the documents; and if so, the task of the vetern Tory will be as difficult as changing a leopard's spots.

In short, there seems no doubt, from the revelations in this book, undertaken though it was for a defence of Lowe—that the tales told of the treatment of Napoleon at St. Helena by O'Meara, Las Casas, Montholon, and others, were not a whit beyond the truth. The only result of these volumes is to confirm the general suspicion which, of late years had begun to prevail, that the Ministry of Lord Liverpool sanctioned, at least indirectly, all the meanness and brutalities of Lowe.

Saleratus is said to be injurious to the human system, and that it destroys thousands of children and some adults every year. In New Brunswick, contiguous to Maine, the physicians are wont to say that half the children are killed by the use of saleratus. The evil is fast spreading throughout the Union. Families of moderate size already use from ten to twenty-five pounds yearly.

Remarks of the New England Farmer. Storekeepers who have been engaged in the business for many years, have told us that formerly they used to purchase three or four small kegs of saleratus for a year's supply in a country village, but that now they purchase more than as many large cases, weighing six or eight hundred pounds each. Large quantities are used in making bread, the most common food, and of which all partake. Milk should take its place there. Many persons are in the habit of adding a little saleratus to most kinds of pastry. We are inclined to believe the remarks quoted above have much truth in them. We do not know how far the power of saleratus may be neutralized by a mixture of other substances used as food, but it may be known by the chemist, and should be explained to the people.

What is saleratus? Wood is burnt to ashes. Ashes are lixiviated—lye is the result. Lye is evaporated by boiling—black salts are the residum. The salts undergo a purification by fire, and the potash of commerce is obtained. By another process, we change the potash into pearlash. Now put this into sacks, and place them over a distillery wash-tub, where the fermentation evolves carbonic acid gas, and the pearlash absorbs and renders it solid, the product being heavier, dryer and whiter, than the pearlash. It is now saleratus. How much salts of lye and carbonic acid can a human stomach bear and remain healthy, is a question for the saleratus eaters.

HOG STATISTICS OF KENTUCKY. We find the following in the Louisville Courier of the 28th ult:

We have received some further returns of the hog statistics in Kentucky, giving the sum total of the number of hogs six months old in January, in all the counties but six, as follows:

Ninety-five counties,	1,282,119
Six counties not in, gave last year,	716,36
Probable gain this year,	150,00
	1,368,557
Grand total last year,	1,130,001
Probable gain this year,	238,556

By this statement it appears that the increase this year will, in Kentucky, be upwards of 200,000 hogs and we learn by correspondence and otherwise, that in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, there will be an increase over the product of last year. In some sections the gains are large, and if the corn crop turns out favorable, and from the indications in this State it will, it must exert an influence on the provision market. We endeavor to lay the facts before our readers, and they can draw conclusions. We will endeavor, to obtain the returns of the assessment in Ohio, and have received three counties, which show a large excess, which is in part owing to the fact that this year all the hogs are assessed, and last year only those over six months old. The returns are from Pickaway, Holmes and Morgan counties, which show an excess this season of 45,000 hogs.

VERY SHREWD. There lives, not a thousand miles from Gotham, a dealer in small wares, whose greatest fear is of being overreached. He goes without milk in his coffee, in dread of buying a spoonful of Croton, and never pays for a newspaper, lest it should not be published to the end of the year. His little shop is without gas, for he has no faith in the metre, and he even dips his own candles, to insure that they are all tallow. In one thing he is liberal; he makes large purchases of counterfeit detectors, and buys an extra if there are any whisperings of a broken bank. A neighbor of his was imposed upon the other day, with a bank note, which had been ingeniously altered from "one" to "five;" and our dealer has been on the watch ever since for fear of a similar imposition.

The other day, a young girl from the country stepped into his little store, and purchased a pair of stockings; offering a one dollar note in payment. The old man eyed the girl so sharply that her face became suffused with blushes, and this was, to him, an acknowledgment of guilt. "How dare you offer me this!" he asked in an angry tone. "I thought it was good," she replied, timidly. "What is the matter with it?" asked a bystander, who had been attracted by the dispute; "it looks like a genuine note."

"*Genuine* enough," said the shopkeeper, his face crimson with passion, "but don't you see? It's a *one altered from a twenty!*"

New York Journal of Commerce.

PREMIUMS TO FEMALE EQUESTRIANS. The Agricultural Society of Columbiana county, Ohio, at its exhibition commencing on the 12th of October, in order to afford the ladies of Columbia county, and any from a distance who may be in attendance, an opportunity to display their agility on horse-back, have raised a purse of $250, to be distributed in premiums, worth from $5 to $30, to the best female rider, or to those most skilled in riding a single horse or a span of horses in harness.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS. The following truthful remarks we cut from the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser; their force will be felt now that an accident has occurred upon a railroad almost in our own vicinity, and at a time when the lives of some of our own citizens were placed in fearful jeopardy:

"One of the peculiarities of this fast age of ours is the sudden forgetfulness of the most alarming accidents. Hundreds of human beings perish on our land and water whose destruction has been caused by agents under the control of man, and where the same has been traced to negligence and carelessness, and sometimes to conduct which all knew must result in disaster and death. Yet what is done about it? Does not the memory of the occurrence die away in a few days at most, and the men who are the occasion of it all walk boldly about the streets? In the whirl of business, and amid the numerous plans of active life for the accumulation of money, all these terrible things pass away from men's minds, and are not remembered, until a few dozen human beings are smashed to pieces on a railroad or a hundred or two boiled to death on a steamboat. What lessons are thus taught railroad directors and steamboat owners but those of impunity, and which create, of course, a feeling of the utmost security? What, pray, has been done with the reckless and highly criminal officers of the Henry Clay? What with the Reindeer people? Is the Norwalk murder to be forgotten, or the inhuman slaughter at Chicago to pass into oblivion? Are these awful murders to be recollected only by that poor widow who saw her husband lifted from the splintered car a mangled bloody corpse—by the family of children orphaned by this or that collision—by maimed, disfigured men, out of whom the fair semblance of manhood has been scalded by an exploding boiler, or by the ragged fragments of a car hurled down some declivity by a reckless engineer? If it could be so ordered that all the misery and woe that follow these calamities fell upon the families of railroad directors and steamboat officers, perhaps we should hear less frequently of the loss of life on land and water. Then the travellers are not without blame—rushing along at the rate of thirty miles an hour, to get mad and fret and fume because the last thirty miles has taken thirty-nine minutes and fifty-nine seconds, when 'up to time' should be the motto of the engineer. But we are a fast people, and can't stop to look at the dead bodies of those who have been crushed—blown to pieces—burned and drowned—as they, like us, were hurrying along the great thoroughfare of life, calling for greater speed and dashing impetuously onward. But it matters little where the blame lies, for no one is anxious to find it out. All these are forgotten; justice tightens the bandage about her eyes, and her voice is not heard. A coroner's jury fumbles over the bodies and publishes wise conclusions upon the occasion of the deaths, and that is all—the public lies torpid until another blow calls for emotion, which has its vent by way of another coroner's jury and the usual publication."

SOLAR ECLIPSE IN 1854. On Friday, the 26th of May next, there will be an eclipse of the sun, which will be more or less visible in all parts of the United States and Canada, and in a portion of both will be annular. Its commencement in the city of Washington will be at 4h. 20m. in the afternoon, its greatest obscuration at 5h. 18m. and its end at 6h. 27m. As the apparent diameter of the moon will be a little less than the snn, the eclipse cannot be total any where. The Christian Almanac says:

"The ring will be only about one-third of a digit wide, and will be visible only in the vicinity where the line of central eclipse passes. The eclipse is central in longitude 73deg. 53min. west of Greenwich, latitude 45deg. 14min. north: and in longitude 640 deg. 35min, west, latitude 41deg. 10min. north. By finding these positions upon a map, and drawing a line from one to the other, the towns and countries through which the central eclipse passes will be readily discovered. The path of the annular eclipse will be about one hundred miles wide and extend about fifty miles each side of the line we have described. The annular eclipse will move about one hundred miles per minute.

"The first time this eclipse ever occurred was 1313, July 2d; sinc e then it has returned thirty-one times, including its return next year. It occurred in April, 1800, in May, 1818, and in May, 1836. It will return again in June, 1872. Its last return will be in the year 2593, August 17th. The next solar eclipse that will attract much attention in this country will be 1858, March 15th."

THE RIFLE. Many persons who are very expert in the use of the rifle, know nothing of the principle on which it operates, and would be at a loss if asked why a grooved barrel throws a ball truer than a smooth bore. The reasons are:

In the first place, no bullet is or can be cast perfectly spherical. One side is always heavier than the other, and the ball always swerves from right to left of projection. However hard it may be to prove this theoretically, practice demonstrates it. The same smooth bore, immovably fixed, twice loaded with the same charge, of the same powder, and of balls cast in the same mould, will not plant them in the same spot, at the same distance.

The rifle barrel is a female screw, which gives the tightly driven ball a rotation so that the bullet, or rather slug, swerves with the twist of the screw, another revolution corrects the error. There are but three motions in a rifle ball—the straight forward, the spiral, and the downward, caused by the force of gravity. A rifle of thirty to the pound, drops its ball about a foot in a hundred yards. Rifles are sighted, therefore, to meet the deviation. On leaving the barrel, the ball moves above the line of sight, continually falling in a parabolical curve, till it intersects it. The point of intersections is called the point blank.

Who invented the rifle is not known. Its principle was known to the North American Indians before the discovery of the continent. Their arows are feathered spirally, and move precisely in the manner of a rifle ball.

A GOOD ONE. The last number of the Southern Era gives the following:

"We have just read an account of a deer hunt in which, strange to tell, the deer killed the hunter. It is related of Daniel Boone, the great Kentucky hunter, that when he was a young man he went out hunting deer at night, accompanied by a young companion, who bore in his hand a torch light. When this light is seen by the gentle deer, instead of being frightened, it attracts, them and lures them on to their doom. They draw near, and the hunter, beholding their clear, shining eyes, shoots them down. On the evening in question, after passing some distance through the forest, young Boone's companion indicated to him that a deer was visible. Boone advanced, saw the eyes, and raised his unerring rifle, and was about to fire, when it occurred to him that those were not the eyes of a deer. He lowered his gun and the object fled, and Boone immediately started in pursuit. He chased it to the house of her fathers', when it proved to be a handsome young girl. The game was up. Dan's rifle never sent a ball to the heart of a 'varmint' with more unerring and fatal certainty than did those bright eyes send a shaft to his. The bold backwoodsman pressed his suit, and the maiden allowed herself to be wooed and won."

HOW KENTUCKY GOT ITS NAME. The origin and meaning of the name of Kentucky has been accounted for in different ways, both ingenious and plausible. The latest analysis of the word Kentucky that we have heard, we had a few days ago from the lips of an old hunter, now in the ninety-ninth year of his age. When Boon first came to that country it was inhabited exclusively by no tribe of Indians, but was the common hunting ground for all the tribes of the adjacent country. The rich valleys were covered with a chapparel of *cane*, bearing a small berry, on which the turkey came in countless numbers to feast. Thus, it was enough for the whites to call it the land of *Cane and Turkey*. The Indians, trying to pronounce the same words, got it Kane tuckee, from this it was abbreviated into Kentuck, and finally the name by which it is now known—Kentucky—*the land of Cane and Turkey*.

A writer in the last Edinburg Review states that Byron drew the character of Lambro, the pirate, in Don Juan, from real life without even the substitution of a ficticious name. Lambro was probably in the zenith of his dark celebrity during Byron's second residence in Greece. His story, as recorded by the poet, is mainly true, and the old Patriarch-pirate at the age of between eighty and ninety, was lately living, if indeed he be not yet living, in the island of Zea.

THE RUSSIAN MINISTER—A STORY WITH A MORAL. We see it reported that Mr. Bodisco, the Russian Minister, has undertaken to muzzle a Washington newspaper after the fashion of St. Petersburg. We hope he will have "a good time."

This reminds us of an incident we have heard related of this gentleman, in the earlier days of his mission. Some years ago he was passing over the Rochester and Syracuse Railroad, on an excursion to Niagara, with a party of friends. If we remember rightly it was his wedding tour. When the train reached Syracuse, an attache, or secretary, or something, took a fancy to quarrel with one of the men employed about the Depot, and, with the insolence of a petty official raised his cane and struck him. The man was about to take justice into his own hands, but the fellow claimed the protection of his master and his suite, who, of course, all took his part, and supposed their diplomatic character would enable him to get off with impunity.

Mr. Smith, the Conductor and Agent, immediately waited on the Minister in the car, stated the case, and civily but friendly remarked that such an unprovoked outrage could not be tolerated here; and wound up by expressing the hope that the Minister would end the business, as he easily could, by apologizing.

The Minister smiled. Apologize! Did *Monseur le Conducteur* know whom he was addressing? It was M. Alexandre Bodisco, Ambassador of the Emperor of Russia!

Mr. Smith coolly replied that if he was the Emperor of Russia himself, he was entitled to an apology. And he added that, until he got it, that train would stand where it was in the Syracuse Depot.

Great was the indignation of the circle, when this audacious speech was translated all around it, and it was found that diplomatic proceedings were so suddenly brought to a stand-still. Terrible oaths were sworn at the Conductor, the Railroad, the Company, the country, the—everybody! But, as they were all in Russian, they did not hurt anybody.

"I order this train to go on!" said the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, stepping out on the platform. The passengers stared. Bystanders winked at each other. The little pop-corn and candy boys opened their eyes wide at the man with the long beard, and thought he must be crazy. But the train did not budge an inch.

"I order this train to go on!" repeated Mr. Bodisco, bringing his cane vehemently down on the platform, by way of emphasis. No result. The smoke curled lazily up from the locomotive, and the firemen and engineer leaned back on the wood pile to enjoy the fun.

Fortunately at this moment a Washington acquaintance, who happened to be on board, came out, and undertook to explain American customs to the Ambassador. A long colloquy ensued in some foreign tongue, which nobody understood. The upshot of it was, however, that a handsome and courteous apology was tendered and received—the Minister adding that his ignorance of the language and customs of the country had led him into a mistake. The whistle sounded, the bell rung, and away went the train carrying two or three wiser people out of Syracuse than it brought in half an hour before.

It is barely possible that Mr. Bodisco's labors with the Press may terminate in a similar way. After all, it is the education, not the man, that is to blame. M. Bodisco is a sensible and accomplished gentleman, as such things go in Russia. There his requirements would be treated as perfectly reasonable and proper. Persons go and stop, at the bidding of high Diplomatists. Here, however, high Diplomatists oftener come and go at the bidding of the Press.

Albany Evening Journal.

AUSTRALIA. The people of Australia are in the midst of a terrible quarrel with their colonial government, reminding us in many of its details of what we read of the early troubles between the royal governors and councils, and the (then) British Colonies of North America. In this case, however, the colonists possess advantages vastly superior to those which surrounded our forefathers. The marked difference in the ideas of the respective ages concerning government, is to them an advantage incalculable greater than any enjoyed on this continent, amid the circumstances leading to the times that "tried men's souls." Britain, too, is tired of colonies, however, much her commercial interests may keep her wedded to the policy of holding possessions wherein, as in India, the mass of the people are virtually slaves. The discovery of gold in Australia is causing her ports to swarm with emigrants better fitted than any other class to work out her independence, from their qualities of mind as well as character; shrewd, desperate and uncontrolable men, as a large portion of them are. Australia already possesses an immense amount of shipping to be owned in a colony, and the mass of her people resemble those of the United States in their enterprise, far more than the present inhabitants of Canada, our next door neighbors. The existing condition of the Chinese empire, too, is a very tempting bait, alluring them to break with the mother country; for they see that it mnst come under the virtual control of some European nation or of the United States in the next half century, if not under theirs. Indeed, it strikes us that, in the distance, we have more to dread in the probable commercial rivalry of the Australians in the East, than in that of the mother country.

The Paris correspondent of the New York Times gives the following description of a dentists sign in that city:

I spoke the other day of Paul Simon, the greatest dentist. Just outside of his door stands a glass case, containing a beautifully dressed wax figure, representing a fashionable young lady, with the mouth slightly opened, and displaying a splendid set of teeth. She has a full blown rose in her hand, which hangs negligently at her side. As you look at the figure a moment, you notice an extraordinary change. Two of the teeth of the lower jaw, and one of the upper slip from their places and are withdrawn from the sight; at the same moment, the hand which holds the rose, suddenly rises and strives to conceal the defect in her dental arrangements. In another moment, however, the teeth are replaced, the hand and rose sink to their former position, and the lady resumes her complacency. At the same time that the figure is undergoing these various vicissitudes, a large number of upper and lower jaws, single and double teeth, gums and palates, which form a sort of zodiac around her, seem to be impressed with the necessity of continued action, and are chewing with excessive vigor; as one jaw goes up the other comes down, and they meet in the middle with a vast concussion. The process of mastication is thus beautifully exemplified. Of course, the moral of all this is, "Walk up stairs to Dr. Cumbile, who flatters himself that his newly improved instruments, and thirteen years of experience in his profession," and so forth, and so forth, and so on.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS DURING THE PRESENT YEAR. The following is the number of railroad accidents, with the killed and wounded, during each month of the present year:

Months.	No. of Accidents.	Killed.	Wounded.
January,	12	25	40
February,	6	6	11
March,	14	24	62
April,	4	25	54
May,	8	54	49
June,	5	6	19
July,	11	8	22
August	5	29	76
Total to Aug. 12,	65	176	333

Sixty-five casualities, a hundred and twenty-six deaths, and three hundred and thirty-three persons injured! There is a total which should put our civilization to a blush, and almost make men forswear the progress of the age.

AN ARMY OF GRASSHOPPERS. An army of grasshoppers has made its appearance on the northern confines of Guatemala and extended into Mexico as far as Oajaca. It is about three leagues long by half a league broad, and travels at the rate of twelve miles a day. It has already traversed 150 leagues of country, moving during the day and remaining quiet at night and during the clowdy days, keeping near the coast, and never beginning its march until 8 or 9 o'clock, when the sun is felt. Its preferred food is the indigo and corn, and it has not touched the sugar cane. It is described as being from two to two-and-a-half inches long, of a deep yellow color, and having four small wings of the same color. A similar plague took place in 1771, when they invaded Yucatan and the coast of Vera Cruz and New Mexico in formidable numbers.

Philadelphia Inquirer.

FAYETTEVILLE AND CENTRAL PLANK ROAD. The annual meeting of the stockholders was held on Thursday last, Maj. D. G. McRae presiding, and Mr. J. M. Rose acting as Sec'y.

We learn from the Report of the President and Directors that the road has been completed from Fayetteville to Puppy Creek, 10½ miles—that of Messrs. Jones & Barbee's contract for 20 miles, from Puppy Creek to Blue's Bridge, 5 miles have been completed; 5 miles more will be completed by Sept. 1st; and the entire distance by Jan'y. 1854. Twenty miles of road are now under toll.

Sufficient subscriptions to construct the road through Richmond county not having as yet been received, no work has been done beyond Blue's Bridge, except the survey from that point to Little's Mills. It is to be hoped that our friends in Richmond will take speedy measures to secure the construction through that county of a road promising immense benefits to them and to us.

Liberal subscriptions have been made in Montgomery, and no doubt is entertained of procuring the necessary amount for the construction of the road through that county.

The Stockholders accepted the amendment to the charter authorising a change of terminus, and adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the road be now located from or near Little's Mills in Richmond county to or near Swift Island in the county of Montgomery, by such route as the President and Directors may select, and that the location of the final terminus be for the present postponed.

Messrs. Jas G. Cook, Geo. McNeill, Henry Lilly, J. G. Shepherd, T. S. Lutterloh, H. L. Myrover, E. W. Willkings, of Fayetteville, and Messrs. Isham A. Dumas and T. Bostick of Richmond were elected Directors for the ensuing year. At a meeting of the Board of Directors, Jas G. Cook was elected President, and J. M. Rose, Secretary.

We learn that a proposition has been submitted to the Directors, to construct a Branch Road from near the Hon. L. Bethune's in this county, via McLean's Bridge (over Drowning Creek) and Laurel Hill, to McNair's Store in Richmond county, near the S. C. line. The proposal has been accepted provided a sufficient amount for the construction of the Branch be subscribed. Messrs. John McNeill, M. W. McNair, Jno. C. McLaurin, Wm. Buchanan, Daniel McLean, Ferdinand McLeod and Wm. McLean have been appointed to procure subscriptions in Richmond county.

Fayetteville Observer.

FRANKLIN GRAY. Franklin Gray, who committed suicide a few days ago, by throwing himself before the cars at Rochelle, near New York city, and whose case, from his domestic relations, appears to excite great sympathy in the North, is very well known in the West and South. He lived at Helena, Arkansas, and kept an indifferent drinking house, with a room for *faro* and other games. He was a professional gambler, and having been detected in some tricks at faro, by which he attempted to defraud a respectable gentleman of Phillips county out of a considerable sum of money, the citizens having become enraged, demolished the groggery, tore down the building and obliged him to leave, without his coat, at midnight. He went to San Francisco, and by the successful tricks of his trade, amassed a large fortune, and turned up in Washington about a year ago, as the millionaire Col. Gray, one of the merchant princes of California. He stayed at Brown's Hotel—had a fine suite of rooms—dressed superbly—effulgent with diamonds and brilliants of the first water—he was not long in making a sensation in that diplomatic city.

He soon acknowledged the beauty and charms of his present wife, whom he had met at one of the weekly soirees at Brown's Hotel, where the wealth of Col. Gray obtained for him a facile entree, and through the influence of disinterested friends he laid at the feet of the young lady's mother his diamonds, money and rent roll. The bait was too much to be rejected. The engagement became the subject of public conversation. The mother was cautioned against the connection, but the rent roll won the day. The wedding took place in the church, and was a grand affair. The magnificent *trousseau* of diamonds, with which he presented his bride, was displayed to the public gaze, and it is feared many a fair maiden sighed because she was not the fair recipient of Col. Gray's vows and money.

About 19 years ago, Franklin Gray married the widow of a respectable lawyer of North Carolina, much his senior, but a showy and intelligent lady. It was the same Mr. and Mrs. Gray who were mixed up in the rumored attempt to poison with champagne Gen. Santa Anna, when a prisoner at San Jacinto. He came to Arkansas from Texas, and lived in that State from 1837 until this affair at Helena. Often wretchedly poor and ekeing out a living by the precarious results of his profession, his wife, who heartily abhorred their means of existence, became dissatisfied, and Gray and herself quarreled and separated. Gray became rich, and married the beautiful Miss French, without having a divorce, and the first Mrs. Gray went to New York and threatened a prosecution for bigamy against her legal husband. His will in favor of his second wife will be legally tested by the party claiming priority as wife.

New Orleans Delta.

HOW TO MAKE MONEY FAST AND HONESTLY. Enter into a business of which you have a perfect knowledge. In your own right, or by the aid of friends, on long time, have a cash capital sufficient at least to do a cash business. Never venture on a credit business on commencement. Buy all your goods or materials for cash; you can take every advantage of the market, and pick and choose where you will. Be careful not to overstock yourself. Rise and fall with the market on short stocks. Always stick to those whom you prove to be strictly just in their transactions and shun all others even at a temporary disadvantage. Never take advantage of a customer's ignorance, nor equivocate, nor misrepresent. Have but one price and a small profit, and you will find all the most profitable customers (the cash ones) or they will find you.

If ever deceived in business transactions, never attempt to save yourself by putting the deception upon others; but submit to the loss and be more cautious in future. According to the character and extent of your abilities set aside a liberal percentage for printing and advertising and do not hesitate. Never let an article, parcel, or package go out from you without a handsomely printed label, card or circular, and dispense them continually. Choose the newspaper for the purpose, and keep yourself unceasingly before the public; and it matters not what business of utility you make choice of; for, if intelligently and industriously pursued, a fortune will be the result.

A friend informs us that, while suffering with a bone-fellon twenty years ago, Dr. Francis Le Baron, late the Apothecary General of the United States, advised him to fill a thimble with soft-soap and quick-siver mixed, and bind it tightly over the fellon. This he did, and in the course of twelve hours it was drawn to a head, when the core was removed, and, by appliances of the usual poultice the sore soon healed. Our informant remarks that this is a severe expedient, but one that is to be preferred to the customary treatment. We have heard others who have availed themselves of the remedy prescribed by our friend say that it is effectual and expeditious. As a good many persons are now afflicted with bone-fellons, we have been requested to make this publication. May it prove "a real blessing" to the suffering.

Cor. Baltimore Clipper.

THE NAME OF LOLA MONTEZ. From the following announcement of the marriage of this notorious personage, it will be seen that she is not deficient in names. If to these were added all those by which her friends, enemies and admires applied to her, we think even this long list would be considerably increased:

"Married, this morning, at the Holy Church of the Mission Dolores, by the Rev. Father Flavel Fontaine, Curate, Madame Marie Elise Rosanne Dolores, Countess of Lansfeldt de Heald, Baroness of Rosenthal, and Chainoinesse of the Order of St. Therese, to Patrick Purdy Hull, esq., conductor of the San Francisco Whig and Commercial Advertiser of this city."

PERSECUTION AFTER DEATH. A correspondent of the National Intelligencer amusingly complains that Clay, Calhoun and Webster, who were tested with all sorts of questions from abolitionists in their lives, are not spared even after their death—but summoned to a hundred table legs every night, and made to answer the most ridiculous questions and in the most ridiculous way.

From the Louisville Journal.

THE FALLEN ONE.

The lark sings blithely and the wild-flowers bloom
In summer time above his pulseless breast;
And low winds moan around the silent tomb
Where he unconscious hath his dreamless rest.
The heart is hopeless, and the vermil dye
Which dwelt upon his lip hath passed away,
Death sleeps serenely on his brilliant eye
Which flashed with thought and glowed with passion's ray.

Oh, often to his brow in life's sweet spring
Visions of hope and beaming beauty came!
And as the hours went by on rapid wing,
His spirit dreamed of triumphs and of fame.
Soft as the lute when love's hand sweeps its strings,
The rich tones were which dwelt upon his tongue,
But like the roar which o'er roused ocean rings,
When on the wind his soul its passion flung.

He loved to climb the summit of the hill
When each glad bird poured out its heart in song;
And walked delighted by the murmuring rill,
Which flashed in sunshine as it leaped along.
His fancy then, from themes romantic wrought
Wild tales of happiness and love's control;
Or traced the brilliant chain of thrilling thought
Which binds ambition to its glittering goal.

One gentle spirit mingled with his dreams,
And shared the empire of his heart with fame;
Fairer than she ne'er strayed by fabled streams,
Or o'er the vision of rapt poet came.
He was the sunlight of her being's world,
And she to him the poetry of life:
The slenderest tress which on her forehead curl'd
Was talismanic o'er his spirit's strife.

A change came o'er him—years had flown away—
His hopes a wreck were toss'd on passion's sea;
His feet from fame's high paths had gone astray
And from his heart had passed her melody.
The star who rose so brightly on his morn,
Now shone but dimly to his darken'd view;
High on excitement's wave his soul was borne
Far from the scenes where first his being grew.

His bark was on the waters dark and wild,
And crazily upon its course was driven,
Though love rose o'er him, and with accents mild
Strove to reclaim him back to love and heaven.
But love's appeal was vain; the bowl—the game
Had wrapped his spirit in a starless night;
And on the brow which once had burned for fame,
Were scorn's deep scowl and dark suspicion's blight.

Drunk with the fury of his madden'd brain,
With quivering step he pressed to Ruin's verge,
Beneath which roars an all-destroying main,
Where harpies' shrieks break o'er the sounding surge—
That night-bird, foul Remorse, above him wheel'd,
And flapped her wings, and screamed loud o'er the wave;
His vision wandered, and his spirit reeled,
And down he sank to an unhonored grave!

The lark sings blithely and the wild flowers bloom
In summer-time above his pulseless breast;
And low winds moan around the silent tomb
Where he unconscious hath his dreamless rest.
His heart is hopeless, and the vermil dye
Which dwelt upon his lip hath passed away;
Death sleeps serenely on the brilliant eye
Which flashed with thought and glowed with passion's ray!

RIGEL.

At the recent commencement of Harvard University, at the supper of the "*Psi Upsilon* Fraternity," J. G. SAXE, the poet, having been toasted, gave the following good "hit" in reply:

Dear brethren, who sit round this bountiful board,
With excellent viands so lavishly stored,
That, in newspaper phrase, 'twould undoubtedly groan,'
If groaning were but a convivial tone,
Which it isn't—and therefore, by sympathy led,
The table, no doubt, is rejoicing instead.
Dear brethren, I rise—and it won't be surprising
If you find me, like bread, all the better for rising—
I rise to express my exceeding delight
In our cordial reunion this glorious night,
And invoke every blessing a true-hearted brother,
In fullness of feeling, can do for another

The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, AUG. 20, 1853.

OUR SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

Various unfounded rumors having been put in circulation in relation to our subscription list, we deem it due to our friends to state the facts.

During the last three weeks, ending on Wednesday the 17th, we had lost just forty-two and received forty-six new subscribers. This includes discontinuances and new subscriptions from all quarters. We have also received most encouraging letters from friends in various parts of the State, coupled with assurances that our list shall be materially increased. A friend, for example, writes us as follows from Halifax County:

"I requested the Postmaster at this place to write you to discontinue the Weekly Standard, because I received it so irregularly; but for fear you might think that I disapproved your course in the late campaign in the Raleigh District, I now, by way of endorsing your course, send you what is due on the Weekly, which is $4, and $4 in advance for the Semi-Weekly. So long as you stand upon Democratic principles you need not fear, for the Democracy will sustain you."

This is one letter out of many which we have received of a similar character. Another friend writes to know how many subscribers we have lost, proffering to obtain others to make up the loss.

What we say to one we say to all—our list is increasing, and our business is better now than it has ever been before. The threat to break us down has expended itself in thin air. Our equanimity has not been in the slightest degree disturbed; we stand on principle, and fear nothing. We hope, for the good of the cause, to add to our list by hundreds during the approaching Fall and Winter. Give us five thousand subscribers, and we will promise in return to show some good results from our labors in the campaign of 1854.

THE PACIFIC ROAD.

The Whig papers are taking it for granted, because Mr. Secretary Davis and Mr. Secretary Guthrie recently made some remarks in public in favor of the Pacific Road as a government measure, that Gen. Pierce is committed to the scheme. They are not willing to await the annual message of the President in order to see what he says of the measure, or whether indeed he will allude to it at all as a measure claiming the aid directly of the federal treasury; but they assume, in advance, that he must necessarily be bound by the declarations of his Secretaries. This is unfair. Gen. Pierce has, we doubt not, much respect for the opinions of Mr. Davis and Mr. Guthrie, and the fullest confidence in their integrity; but *he* is the President, and will speak for himself when he comes to address Congress in December next. The people of the States will hear him with the respect and attention due to the great office he holds as well as to himself; and whatever others may have said or intimated, *we* entertain no fears that he will announce any proposition or press any measure in opposition to the well-established principles of the Republican party. Our confidence in Gen. Pierce is as strong if not stronger than it is in any other living statesman; and it is so because we have seen him tested in the furnace of Abolition and Consolidation, and no blemish left upon his bright escutcheon. *He is a New-Hampshire Democrat*, and as such, a disciple of the school of '98 and '99.

We repeat, then, whatever may be the aspect which this Pacific Railroad question may assume in the future, it is but common justice that the people should await what President Pierce may have to say over his own signature. We say *the people*, without respect to parties—for this is a question of too much magnitude to be controlled or decided by party influences. We take it for granted that every citizen would be gratified to see this magnificent work effected. We have no doubt it will be, in due time. Its effects upon the prosperity of this continent and upon the commerce of the world, cannot fail to be highly important and beneficial.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

This distinguished man, a native of this City, has been elected Governor of Tennessee by more than three thousand majority. His majority in Greene, the County of his residence, was 1,013—four hundred and eighty-nine more than Gen. Pierce received. "We have returns," says the Nashville Union, of the 10th inst., "but from about two-thirds of the vote of the State, yet enough to know that Andrew Johnson has been chosen Governor of Tennessee by a majority of *more than three thousand!*—the largest majority any candidate has received for the office in ten years. He has achieved this unparalleled victory over the most splendid orator and popular man of his opponents, against the combined assaults of the whig press and the whig speakers, and with but a lukewarm support from many of his own political associates. Never were the whigs more confident of success, while the democracy, disheartened by a succession of defeats, looked upon the contest as almost hopeless."

☞ The Whig Editors have been making themselves merry over the division and strife of the Democrats in this District. They appear to forget the state of affairs in their own party in the Edenton and Mountain Districts; and they also seem to have lost sight of the fact that on the questions of Free Suffrage and a State Convention they are hopelessly divided. These Editors would do well to look at home and cure the breaches in their own ranks, before coming forward to advise Democrats as to what they should do.

The Democrats of this District, it is true, have been divided, not on principle, but about men; but divisions of this sort must, in the very nature of things, soon terminate. There are some six thousand five hundred Democrats in this District, and we venture to say that, so far as principles are concerned, they are together almost to a man. Future contests will show this to be so.

☞ We learn that Mr. Patrick McGowan, of this place, has been appointed Mail Agent upon the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, in place of Mr. H. H. Potter, removed. This is an excellect appointment. Mr. McGowan is a steady and industrious man, of undoubted integrity; and the business of the Department on this line will be entirely safe in his hands. In addition to this he is and has been for many years, a consistent and active platform Democrat; and both his Democracy and his business qualifications have been repeatedly endorsed by the Democratic members of our State Senate.

☞ We are indebted to the publishers, A. S. Barnes & Co., through Mr. Turner, of this City, for a copy of the "Youth's Manuel of Geography, combined with History and Astronomy"—by James Monteith, of New York. This is the first edition. The work appears to be a useful one.

YELLOW FEVER IN NEW ORLEANS. The scourge was still on the increase on Sunday last. The report of the board of health for the past twenty-four hours ending on Saturday, exhibits 168 deaths from yellow fever.

RAILROAD MASSACRES.

The recent slaughter by Railroads has occasioned, and justly, much feeling in the public mind. These *accidents*, as they are called, but really massacres, have occurred of late almost as if they had been arranged as a part of the business of the Roads. We scarcely shake off the feeling of sadness occasioned by one of these calamities before we are startled by another, and yet another; indeed, for the last two weeks the telegraphic items of our Northern exchanges have been mostly devoted to accounts of these collisions and their dreadful results. Is there no remedy for it? The New York Times makes the following suggestions:

"One thing is very certain. *These accidents are all unnecessary.* Means have been devised for preventing them:—and everybody knows precisely how it can be done. We can call to mind scarcely a single Railroad disaster, which has not been due to causes which could easily have been prevented. A double track will render collisions from opposing trains absolutely impossible. So will a time-table properly prepared and *strictly followed*. Every Railroad company has at its command the ways and means of so organizing its operations, as to render accidents upon its road impossible. The one thing needful—the *only* thing needful—is to *compel their use*. Railway companies must be required to put and keep in active, constant and vigilant operation the means by which these accidents shall be prevented. How can this be done?

Money has done greater wonders than this, and the love of money is undoubtedly a principle to which we can successfully appeal. We have often spoken of it before, and the history of the past few months strengthens our convictions. We must make such laws that every railroad accident will tell upon the stock of the Company. Let it be understood that such a catastrophe as yesterday transpired on the Providence and Worcester road, would subject the Company to the loss of as much money as would lay a new track over the whole length, and we shall hear much less frequently of their occurrence."

The Times may be right—the only way to prevent these accidents may be to draw on the pockets of the stockholders; but then where there is criminal negligence or recklessness, there ought to be death-punishment. Engineers who, from negligence, run the cars off the track, or who deliberately or carelessly run into each other, thereby causing death or wounds, ought to be visited with the heaviest punishment; and superintendents or agents, under whose directions engineers thus drive to destruction, ought to be brought in also for their share of punishment. We very seldom hear of Railroad accidents in Europe, and this is because Railroading there has been brought to perfection. The Roads, in the first place, are of the best kind; and then they are managed with an iron-like system, which, when accidents do occur, at once fixes the blame on the guilty and ensures prompt and condign punishment.

ENGLAND AND CUBA.

The Washington Star, speaking of the secret treaty between England and Spain in relation to Cuba, says:

"THE SECRET TREATY BETWEEN BRITAIN AND SPAIN is, doubtless, the subject of more serious concern with the Government of the United States, than any other question now before the world. Indeed, it bids fair to prove to be the most important matter handled by the present Administration. England, in forcing or leading Spain into the treaty in question, has probably put her in a position in which, sooner or later, it will be incumbent on the United States to treat her as though not a Government. If this treaty be consummated, she will stand, though England's interference, just where Russia proposes to place Turkey. Russia says to Turkey that she must acknowledge the Czar's right to interfere to protect a portion of the Sultan's subjects, whenever he believes that the policy of the Sultan, adopted for the benefit of the whole of his subjects, may not be beneficial to the Greek Church portion. England and France thereupon flare up, and prepare to fight Russia; contending that in thus infringing Turkey's sovereignty, the Czar is jeoparding the interests of French and English subjects engaged in commerce with those of the Sultan.

In the Cuban case, England, constantly intermeddling every where, being displeased with the policy of Spain towards a portion of her subjects in Cuba, forces her to make a treaty by which the British Queen's agents are authorized to interfere in the domestic affairs of every hamlet and plantation in the island, acting as protectors to one portion of the inhabitants against the officials of the Spanish Government and against the rest of the inhabitants of the island. Now, her conduct in this affair, is not only offensive but dangerous to the interests of certain States of this confederacy and their citizens, and bids fair to be so treated. We shall not be at all surprised to hear shortly, that Mr. Soule is instructed to say to Spain, that her conduct in submitting to England's dictation and protectorate over the negroes of Cuba, is likely to compel the Government of the United States to consider her as abdicating her rights in and to that island."

☞ The Goldsborough Republican and Patriot offers the following sound advice to the Democracy of this District:

"Our success in the late election has been flattering to the extreme, if we except the Fourth District, where dissensions worked defeat, and it only remains now for every Democrat to stand firm to the principles of the party as set forth in the Baltimore platform, and we will come in the field next August with augmented forces and prepared to achieve a victory. It need not—it caunot, be concealed, that our opponents, exulting in our dissensions, are looking to them as the cause of our defeat in the next campaign, and are, vainly we trust, looking forward to a cheap and an easy conquest. In this they will certainly be disappointed if principle continue the guiding star in our party. In the late contest, through which we have passed, we may easily learn that Democratic principles are still in the ascendency in the State, and, that we have nothing to fear from a general engagement with the enemy, at any future time. The Raleigh District will, we hope, lay aside their family dissensions and become united. What is past among them is deeply to be regretted, but cannot be recalled. If the question of distribution was made a test in that DIstrict to-morrow, we have every reason to believe that the Democrats, to a man, would vote against it. On this subject then let us all unite, and the combined forces of the enemy will, in vain essay our defeat."

MR. BRECKINRIDGE.

The Louisville Journal—one of the most rabid of Whig prints—bears the following testimony to the high and honorable character of the able and eloquent Breckinridge:

"We have been half afraid, during the canvass, to express fully our opinion of him, lest our whig friends in his district and elsewhere might deem us untrue to the interests of our party. Paragraphs written by us some months ago in relation to Mr. Breckinridge have been kept at the heads of his newspaper organs thoughout the conflict, and we can and do emphatically reassert every word of these paragraphs. Mr. B. is a pure and noble-hearted man, and a liberal-minded politician, and he has earned and won at home and at Washington as high a reputation for talent as belongs to any man of his age in the United States. We do not know of any gentleman of his party whom we would rather see in Congress, and if he lived in a locofoco district—for instance Lynn Boyd's—we should sincerely rejoice at his election."

A meeting was held in Washington, on Saturday evening, to aid in the relief of the sufferers by the yellow fever in New Orleans. President Pierce sent a letter enclosing fifty dollars; Mr. Corcoran gave five hundred dollars; and other subscriptions were made to the amount of three hundred dollars.

☞ The Washington Star says that Branson G. Graham, Esq., has been appointed Postmaster at Greensborough in this State.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER HUMBOLDT.

The Eastern Question—Less Prospect of a Peaceful Settlement—An Ultimatum from the Porte—Secret Treaty between Turkey and the United States—State of the Markets, &c.

NEW YORK, August 15th. The steamer Humboldt arrived this evening from Southampton and Havre, bringing 186 passengers and Liverpool dates of the 3d inst. The America arrived at Liverpool on the 31st, and the Glasgow at Greenock on the 30th ult.

Among the Humboldt's passengers is S. G. Goodrich, late Consul at Paris.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The Eastern question wears a less favorable aspect. It was feared that the Emperor of Russia would decline to withdraw his forces from the principalities, as stipulated in the propositions of the Three Powers. The English and French fleets would, in that case, be ordered to pass the Dardanelles, and a peaceful settlement of the dispute greatly jeoparded.

A telegraphic despatch, dated Constantinople, July 20th, states that the Porte and the representatives of the great powers had accepted the proposition of the Austrian minister, which arranged that the English and French fleets should withdraw from Besica Bay, whilst the Russians evaculated the Principalities. Turkey would then send an ambassador to open the negotiations at St. Petersburg. Conferences were also to be opened at Vienna, by the consent of Russia.

A decline in the funds has been caused at London and Paris by an article in the Constitutionelle declaring that France and England would not consent to the arrangement which had been proposed to Constantinople. Great uneasiness had also been created by a decree of the Czar, ordering a fresh levy of recruits throughout the Empire. This was interpreted as looking to war.

The statement is reasserted that the United States had offered to assist the Porte with money and active forces.

The intelligence from the Principalities was important. Moldavia had declared itself independent of the Porte, and refused to pay further tribute. A similar movement is expected in Wallachia.

It is asserted that the Porte intends addressing an ultimatum to Russia, in which, after paying due regard to the rights of the Sultan's Christian subjects, that sovereign declares, that if, in spite of these repeated assurances, the Czar should persist in offering war, the Porte is resolved to accept it, but that the responsibility must lie with Russia. It is also asserted that this document has been communicated to the ambassadors of France and England. Orders have been sent to the Hospodars of Maldavia and Wallechia, ordering them to quit the Principalities and retire to the right bank of the Danube.

The Egyptian fleet arrived at Constantinople on the 19th ult., with 12,000 men.

Admiral Doundas, of the English fleet, with all his captains, had been on a reconnoissance of the fortresses.

Another ministerial crisis was feared at Constantinople.

There was a rumor in Vienna of a secret treaty between the United States and the Porte, and the probable cession of Maronavizza. Three American frigates were said to be in the Besphorus.

Russia had demanded of Persia the cession of the province of Tauris, in lieu of the 80,000,000 roubles due her.

ENGLAND.

A Frenchman, named Edward Reynaud, has been arrested at Southampton on the charge of having conspired with others to murder the French Emperor. He was taken to London for examination.

THE MARKETS.

London, August 2. A very favorable change has occurred in the weather, which has had a good effect on the wheat crop. The reports of the spread of the potato disease are conflicting, but on the whole, unsatisfactory. At Mark Lane, yesterday, wheat was dull but some parcels brought 2s. per quarter advance. Foreign wheat was hardly maintained. Flour inactive but firm. Corn in demand. Tea firm.

Money was generally unchanged, but securities had a downward tendency. Money was in increased demand; Consols had declined to 87¼ a 97¾. Best bills 3½ per cent. discount. Houses had raised their rates ¼ per cent.

Liverpool, Aug. 3. Cotton continued in active demand at fair rates—sales since the Africa 25,000 bales, of which speculators took 3,000 and exporters 3,000 bales.

McHenry quotes less activity in wheat and flour, and extreme rates of last week not maintained. Corn steady.

Richardson & Brother say that owing to the fine weather, Breadstuffs were quieter, and wheat and flour in limited demand at the prices of the preceding Tuesday.

Lard had further advanced, with an increasing demand. The stock was moderate. Beef and Pork were wanted. In Bacon a fair business was doing. Shoulders had declined to 30s. Cheese was much looked for.

Provincial Markets. At Manchester trade was satisfactory.

At Birmingham there was more firmness in Iron.

Havre Market. Havre, Aug. 3. Sales of Cotton for the week 4,000 bales, at 74 a 95f for Orleans.

We acknowledge the receipt from the publisher, W. D. Cooke, of a copy of the Revolutionary History of North Carolina. In point of typography, it will compare favorably with any work done at the North; in fact, the execution is beautiful as an addition to the History of the State. These compilations are invaluable. The researches of men so learned as Hawks, Swain and Graham, could not fail to disentomb from the records of the past, evidence enough to place North Carolina first in the ranks of patriotism, and to bring to light facts for the establishment of her claims which her supineness had permitted to be in darkness.

The compilation contains the Lectures of Rev. F. L. Hawks, D. D., LL. D., before the Historical Society of New York, having for its subject the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. The lectures of Hon. D. L. Swain, LL. D., before the Historical Society of the University of North Carolina, the subject the British invasion of North Carolina, and the lecture of Hon. W. A. Graham, LL. D., before the Historical Society of New York upon the same subject; to which, is prefixed an account of the battle of Alamance. The work is prettily illustrated with Engravings, and should command an extensive sale.

Raleigh Register.

We are also indebted to Mr. Cooke for a copy of this interesting and valuable work.

ALABAMA. We expressed great confidence, some days since, that the official returns from the elections in Alabama would exhibit a splendid democratic triumph. Those returns have not reached us; but the information received is sufficient to satisfy us, beyond a peradventure, that our predictions are fully realized. The democracy have elected a democratic Governor, six of the seven members of Congress, and a majority in both branches of the Legislature. We have no doubt that the Alabama delegation in the next Congress will be composed of the following gentlemen:

First district.		P. Philips, democrat.
Second	"	James Abercrombie, indep't.
Third	"	S. W. Harris, democrat.
Fourth	"	W. R. Smith, democrat.
Fifth	"	G. S. Houston, democrat.
Sixth	"	W. R. W. Cobb, democrat.
Seventh	"	I. F. Dowdell, democrat.

The seventh district was represented in the last Congress by the Hon. Alexander White, and the second by the Hon. James Abercrombie, both anti-Scott whigs. *Washington Union.*

WHEAT DECLINED. It will be seen by reference to our quotations on the fourth page, that wheat declined in this city during the last two days, from 8 to 10 cents per bushel. This is owing mainly to the unsettled state of the Northern markets, the same article having undergone a decline in those markets also. Our millers are only purchasing such as is brought to the city; deeming it imprudent to contract for lots to be delivered at some future day in the present unsettled state of the Northern markets.

Pet. Express.

A FORTUNE MADE BY A MISFORTUNE. Mr. Quigley, of Bowling Green, Kentucky, it is said, bought a large quantity of tobacco last winter, expecting to ship it to the southern market before the season of low water and high freights. *Unfortunately* the Ohio fell before he could get his tobacco out of Green river, the consequence of which is, it has advanced in value on his hands to the amount of $20,000.

EXTRAORDINARY MORTALITY FROM THE HEAT OF THE WEATHER. The New York Tribune of yesterday gives a list of about 220 deaths, and 50 or 60 others prostrated in that city, Brooklyn and Williamsburg, during the last six days, from the excessive heat of the weather, and adds:

The frightful heat of the last week seems to have culminated on Saturday in a degree of heat more fatal than any ever before known, at least so far as the mortality thereby occasioned shows. The number is entirely unparalelled, so far as we know, in the history of the world. It is perfectly horrible, and betrays not only unequaled heat, but, in many cases, most unheard of carelessness on the part of the victims. There were no less than 113 deaths from heat in the city on Saturday and Sunday, besides 18 others who were stricken down and are lying ill. Fifteen of the dead were natives of Ireland, three of Germany, two of Scotland, and one of England. The nativity of many is unknown. On Sunday the prayers of the congregation of St. James' Church, in Brooklyn, were offered up for no less than 28 persons who died during the past week from illness produced by the present unusually warm state of the weather, and for eight others who lie dangerously ill.

We attribute this scourge to several causes. First, heat; second, alcohol; third, pestilential filth. The thermometer was above 100 degrees in the shade, almost every day, and the heat endured by those fully exposed to the sun, was often as much as 115 degrees!

In Brooklyn, the number of deaths from sun stroke is 38, besides 13 others who were prostrated.

At Troy, N. Y., there have been 14 cases of *coup de soliel*, nearly all fatal.

The Tribune also says:

"From various accounts received, we should judge that at least a hundred horses have been killed, in the mean time, in this city alone. All sorts of business in the travelling line has been retarded; railroad trains, relays, omnibuses reduced to half speed, and pedestrianism brought almost to a stand still. Another such week would outrival in mortality the height of the cholera of 1849.

The number of deaths last week is reported at 585; but the real number must have been at least 700—the heaviest mortality having occurred too late to be included in Saturday's report.

Every city, town and hamlet in the neighborhood has suffered in like proportion, and even in the airiest regions of country (the Eastern bank of the Hudson) the complaint of the heat has been equal in all but deaths."

The Times says the number of deaths from heat on Sunday, were as follows; in New York 100; Brooklyn 26; Williamsburg 3, and Jersey City—3 total 132 in one day.

All the New York papers mentions a report that a number of the servant girls at the St. Nicholas Hotel had been stricken down by the heat on Saturday. The number it is said ranged from 20 to 40. The Sun of yesterday says:

"The city reporters, who visited the hotel on account of the rumors, received no satisfaction in answer to their inquiries. So far as we can learn, some three or four had died up to last night. One boy was lying dead in the small building in Mercer street, used as apartments for the servants. In another room three or four of the servant girls were lying in a doubtful condition; the room adjoining was also occupied as a temporary hospital. Two of the girls were on Saturday morning carried to the hospital in a dangerous condition."

WASHINGTON GOSSIP. *Washington, Aug. 14, 1853.* From reliable quarters I learn that the many important questions connected with our foreign affairs are just now receiving the anxious consideration and attention of the honorable Secretary of State and his accomplished assistant, Dudley Mann, Esq. Discarding, for the present, minor matters connected with our foreign relations, it cannot be doubted that the following subjects are of momentous and imposing interest:

First—The kidnapping of Koszta in Smyrna.

Second—The incarceration of Capt. Gibson by the Dutch authorities.

Third—The fishery difficulties; and

Fourth—The alleged interference of England with slavery in the Island of Cuba.

It is currently reported that the documents relating to the efforts of her Britannic Majesty's ministers to promote the abolition of involuntary servitude in the "Queen of the Antilles," have, for the most part been committed to the keeping of Secretaries Davis and Dobbin, who are expected to thoroughly investigate them, and present a statement of their contents, together with their opinion, in writing, as to the most wise and judicious course to pursue in the premises. When the views of these Southern members of the Cabinet are communicated to the President and their colleagues in Cabinet council, then the whole matter will be discussed and a decision made. There seems to me to be an evident, a peculiar propriety in committing this delicate subject, one so closely connected with the "peculiar institution," of the States lying South of "Mason and Dixon's line," to the careful consideration of the Secretaries of War and Navy. It is said that it is the intention of the Executive, should an emergency arise, to maintain at all hazards the interests of his Southern friends.

The President and Messrs. Marcy and Mann will give to the other subjects their enlightened consideration and undivided attention; and the public, irrespective of party, entertain the belief, the conviction that whatever may be decided on will be for the public weal—the maintenance untarnished of our national honor.

Washington Republic.

EARLY RISING REQUIRED BY A WILL. In the will of the late Mr. James Seargeant, of Leicester, is the following clause:

"As my nephews are fond of indulging themselves in bed in a morning, and as I wish to prove to the satisfaction of my executors that they have got out of bed in the morning, and either employed themselves in business, or taken exercise in the open air, from five till eight o'clock every morning, from the 5th of April to the 10th of October, being three hours each day; and from seven till nine o'clock in the morning from the 10th of October to the 5th of April being two hours every morning; this is to be done for some years, during the first seven years, to the satisfaction of my executors, who may excuse them in case of illness, but the task must be made up when they are well; and if they will not do this, they shall not receive any share of my property. Temperance makes the faculties clear, and exercise makes them vigorous. It is temperance and exercise united that can alone insure the fittest state for mental or bodily exertion."

We understand that a letter was received in this city some days since from Rev. Dr. Butler, dated at Rome, July 2, in which he states that the Hon. Senator Douglas and Col. Walker, of United States Army, were in the Eternal City and witnessed the imposing ceremony of the Festival of St. Peter's and St. Paul's. They were in good health; and that he would accompany them to the Holy Land, for which place they would leave in a very few days.

It will be gratifying to the numerous friends of all to learn their whereabouts, health, &c., &c.

The Doctor does not say that the honorable Senator has become a Roman Catholic; if such had been the case, he would have been very apt to have stated it. *Washington Union, Tuesday.*

RAVAGES OF THE YELLOW FEVER AMONG THE SLAVES IN CUBA. A gentleman who arrived at New York last week, from Cuba states that the yellow fever is raging with dreadful fatality in different parts of the Island. The chief victims are the slaves lately imported from the coast of Africa. On the south side of the Island, one large planter, who had a considerably number, has lately lost three quarters of them by this disorder.

DISTRESSING CASUALTY. We learn from the National Intelligencer that Thos. Walter Jones, son of Gen. Walter Jones, of Washington city, was recently drowned in the lower Rio Grande, where he was engaged in the discharge of his duties as one of the Mexican Boundary Commission. The accident occurred in consequence of a small boat upsetting in a squall.

ARRIVALS. Among the distinguished gentlemen now, or very recently, in our city are General Quitman of Mississippi, Governor Reid of North Carolina, Hon. Truman Smith of Connecticut, and Hon. Thomas H. Bayly of Virginia. We learn that Gen. Bayly is on his way to the White Sulphur Springs.

Washington Union.

Another Dreadful Rail Road Accident—More than Twenty Lives Lost.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., August 12. It is my painful duty to inform you of another dreadful and terribly destructive railroad accident which occurred on the Providence Railroad this morning, by which sixteen to twenty persons have been killed and probably twenty to forty wounded—some fatally, and others very seriously.

The particulars will be forwarded as soon as received.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

More of the Rail Road Accident.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., August 12. The accident occurred about 8 o'clock this morning. The train from Whitensville with a very large excursion party of ladies and gentlemen on board, on its way to Providence, came in collision with the regular train from Providence. The crash was fearful. Both trains were going at full speed. The locomotives were completely driven into each other, and a large number of the cars were thrown off the track, and smashed into fragments.

The passengers, ladies and gentlemen and children, were thrown violently out, some crushed under the wheels, and others literally jammed up among the ruins. The scene was truly appalling in the extreme. The shrieks of the wounded and dying made the blood run cold.

As far as can be ascertained about twenty men, women and children were killed instantly, and some twelve or fifteen so dreadfully mangled that no hope is entertained for their lives. Many others slightly and some dangerously injured. Most of the killed and wounded are from Uxbridge and Whitinsville.

The pastor of Grace Church, at Uxbridge, is among the killed. The names of others I have not ascertained. The scene is heart-rending. The dead and dying are lying about in all directions—some still under the ruins. Physicians are in attendance, and doing all in their power to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

WORCESTER, Aug. 12, 2 P. M. The collision of the two trains is represented as terrific, as both were going at a high speed. On the Uxbridge train the third passenger car leaped over the second, killing three persons who were escaping from the windows. One boy had his arm completely torn from the socket. The dead were terribly mangled. Nine persons were taken from the wreck dead, and laid side by side at Valley Falls, presenting a heart-rending spectacle. It is estimated that twenty have been killed, and forty or more wounded.

[*Note.*—Valley Falls is on the Providence & Worcester Railroad, just above its junction with the Boston & Providence Road.]

[FOURTH DISPATCH.]

WORCESTER, August 12th, 9 P. M. The accident took place on the Providence and Worcester, and not on the Boston and Worcester Railroad as first stated. The down train was crowded with excurtionists from Uxbridge, Northbridge, and other manufacturing towns along the route. So far 16 dead bodies have been taken from the wreck, most of whom are factory operatives, and it is feared others will yet be found. About 25 were wounded, some of them so badly as to preclude all hope of their recovery. The trains were going at such a high rate of speed when the collision took place that the engines were driven into each other. A coroner's jury has been summoned to hold an inquest over the dead.

Still Another Rail Road Accident.

WHEELING, Aug. 12th. The express passenger train from Baltimore, on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, yesterday afternoon, was thrown off the track when passing through a switch at Cameron, 27 miles from this city. The ball or lever fell down, which by changing the track threw three of the cars, crowded with passengers, entirely off. They were upset, but, strange to say, out of over 100 ladies and gentlemen not one was killed or seriously wounded. Some 20 or 30 are slightly bruised and scratched. John V. L. McMahon, of Baltimore, who was in the train, was burried in coal-dust, but not in the least degree injured. An investigation into the cause of the disaster by the officers of the road establishes that the switch had not been used that day, and had been properly placed and secured after being last used, but that at about an hour previous to the accident, two men, lately discharged from the company's service, had been seen handling the ball, and it is supposed that they designed to run the train off as a matter of revenge. They will be arrested on the charge to-night.

The passengers afterwards held a meeting and acquitted the company of all blame. Much alarm was felt at first, which gave way to indignation against the offenders.

The travel on the road is rapidly increasing, and passengers are loud in its praise.

Deaths from Heat, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 14. There was five deaths yesterday from the effect of the heat—among them was General Bennett, who was taken sick at the Assayer's office of the Mint, where he had received an appointment on Wednesday. General Bennett served as a Captain in the Pennsylvania volunteers in the Mexican war. After his return home he was elected General of the Second Brigade. He was employed in a room where the thermometer stood at 160 degrees.

Later from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 14. The steamer Texas has arrived from Vera Cruz with dates to the 8th inst. Among her passengers are Captain Mordecai and the Gardner investigating commission.

The government has called upon the governors of the different States for correct returns of all foreigners without licenses, intending to subject them to fine and imprisonment.

Later from Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 14th. Advices from Galveston to August 5th bring no definite returns of the election. The crops promised well. Gen. Mirabeau Lamar died at San Antonia on the 6th.

Relief for New Orleans.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 14. The collections in this city in aid of the sufferers by the yellow fever at New Orleans, now amounts to $11,400.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13. The contributions for New Orleans have now reached $20,000. Paul Jullien proposes a concert in aid of the fund.

Outrageous Attempt to Destroy Life on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, &c.

WHEELING, Aug. 13th. A man named Martin Malvey, lately in the employ of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, was arrested at Cameron, near Wheeling, this morning upon the awful charge of designedly throwing the passenger train of cars off the track, by unlocking and misplacing a switch on Thursday last, near that place. Mr. Bogard, an intelligent farmer in the neighborhood, testifies that about an hour previous to the arrival of the train from Baltimore, on the day of the accident, he was driving a team homeward, and as he reached the brow of a high hill that overlooks the track, he observed Malvey to approach the switch, and deliberately take a key from his pocket, unlock the ball or lever, and leave it in that state. Supposing him to be in the service of the company, and acting in obedience to orders, Mr. Bogard said nothing about his discovery, until after he learned the train had run off the switch on account of Malvey's derangement of it. The prisoner was taken to Moundaville, on the Ohio river, and safely lodged in jail to await his trial.

Nothing can excuse a want of charity to a fellow in distress. He is poor, perhaps through his own folly or that of his ancestors; and we are rich perhaps through our own roguery or that of our ancestors; we need not often insist on the difference of merit as the reason for a difference of condition.

Four parties are now in the field surveying routes for the great railroad to the Pacific. "The Pacific Railroad," say the prophets, "is to be the topic of the next session of Congress."

The number of exhibitors who display their wares in the New York Crystal Palace, is six thousand.

DIED,

On the 6th instant, in Newbern, N. C., Rev. Wm. P. Biddle, of Craven county, N. C., and formerly of Princess Anne county, Va., aged 64 years. He was a local Baptist minister of great worth and usefulness. During his life of a true christian, he died in the prospect of a glorious reward.

SALES OF LOTS ON BEAUFORT HARBOR. The Carolina City Land Company will sell to the highest bidder, on their premises, at White Hall, on Monday the [illegible] of October next, a large number of [illegible] Lots, on the north side of this Company, about two miles on the [illegible] and best part of the Harbor, and are considered the most valuable on it. They are in full view of the Ocean, and will be handsomely and conveniently laid out for business and pleasure. No improvement can be made with Central or Western Carolina, or the waters connected with the Harbor, without benefiting these lands. The Carolina City Company, aware of this fact, beg leave to say that they have no "agents or drummers" in the Western part of the State," or any where else, [illegible] to sell Lots at a low rate to secure influence, but that all the sales of their land are required, by the articles of agreement, to be to the highest bidder.

The gentlemen who compose this Company have made arrangements to improve their lands to the amount of about $50,000. During the winter and ensuing spring a large Hotel will be built, Wharves, Turpentine Distilleries and a Steam Saw Mill will be put in operation.

There is excellent clays on the premises for making brick and also on the adjacent waters; and as experience has proved the importance of fire proof buildings in a commercial place, the board will not allow any but substantial fire proof buildings to be permanently erected on any lands they may sell.

To persons who may prefer, the board will lease lots for a term of years. They respectfully invite all persons in any way interested to be present at the sale and see for themselves. Especially mechanics, ship carpenters, brick masons, &c., as for them no richer harvest can be promised than the future prospects of Carolina City.

TERMS OF SALE. One-fourth cash—the balance in instalments at 12, 18 and 24 months, interest from date.

All letters on business of the Company address to John M. Rose, Secretary, Fayetteville, N. C.

By order of the Board,

T. R. UNDERWOOD, *President.*

August 17th, 1853. 78—3w.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA—Wake County—In Equity. Thos. G. Whitaker *vs.* Henry J. Cannon. It having been alleged in the Bill of Thos. G. Whitaker vs. Henry J. Cannon, filed in our Court of Equity for said County, for a specific performance of a contract for the sale of land, that the defendant is not a resident of the State of North Carolina, and the said Thos. G. Whitaker's allegation being supported by his affidavit filed in said Court:

According to our Act of Assembly for such cases, made and provided, I do hereby notify the said Henry J. Cannon to be and appear at our next Term of the Court of Equity for said county, to be held on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, at the Court House, in the City of Raleigh, then and there to plead, answer or demur, to the said complainant's said bill of complaint, or said bill will be taken *pro confesso*, and a decree made accordingly.

Witness, my hand, this 17th day of August, 1853.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, C. & M. Equity.

August 18th, 1853. 78—3w.

Fall Stock, August, 1853.

KERR & MARBURY, SYCAMORE STREET, PETERSBURG, VA.—Importers and Dealers in China, Glass and Earthen-Ware, Lamps and Looking-Glasses, Britannia and Silver Plated Ware, Waiters, &c.

Have just received by the Ship "Lord Stanley," from Liverpool, their Fall supply of China and Crockery; and have also to hand a large and beautiful assortment of Glass-Ware selected from the best Factories in the country, which, together with a full supply of every other article in their line, renders their stock unusually attractive, all of which having been obtained on the most favorable terms, they are enabled and will offer as great inducements as any similar establishment either North or South. A call and examination from Merchants is respectfully solicited.

Petersburg, Aug. 18th, 1853. 78—wtf.

BRINKLEYVILLE ENTERTAINMENT AND PIC-NICS.—As years heretofore, to open middle of August and continue till middle of October. As a precedent for Vineyard visitation in America, is the resort, from all parts of Europe to Switzerland, the vintage season, with happiest results, as to innocent pleasure and improved health. And that such entertainment, in all its details, has Divine sanction, through the approved example of the sweet singer of Israel, and a "man after God's own heart," clearly appears from 1st Chronicles, xvi chapter, iii verse.

And, as the legitimate tendeney, and most probable results of the increase of vineyards in our country, on the cause of correct morals and true temperance, as well as health, all wishing for truth on the subject are invited to look at most reliable information as to the state of society in the vineyard districts of Europe, compared with other parts of the world. One well informed on vineyard and temperance subjects, and willing to impart desired information thereon, in any proper manner, time and place.

SIDNEY WELLER.

Brinkleyville, Halifax co., N. C., Aug. 18, 1853. 78—2t.

N. B. To visiters, interested in agricultural improvement, I can show an acre, near my vineyard, surpassing, perhaps, for luxurious growth, and probable yield, any corn they ever saw. S. W.

NOTICE.—THE LETTING OF THE BRIDGE ACROSS Neuse River, at Battles, has again been postponed for want of bidders; it will be offered to the lowest bidder on Monday the 29th instant, at the said Bridge, at 12 o'clock. Bridge builders will do well to attend.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

August 18th, 1853. 78—1d.

WILSON & GRICE,
GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
No. 11, High Street and Pierce's Wharf,
PORTSMOUTH, VA.,

Give their personal and prompt attention to the Sale and Forwarding of Produce and Merchandize of every description, and make liberal consignments.

REFERENCES.

GEO. W. MORDECAI, Esq., Raleigh.
Messrs. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER, Raleigh.
" KING, THOMAS & BARROW, Louisburg.
" R. N. & D. C. HERNDON, Oxford.
Hon. WELDON N. EDWARDS, Warren County.
Col. S. S. ROYSTER, Granville.
Messrs. JNO. WHITE & Co., Warrenton.
" MONTGOMERY & PLUMMER, Warrenton.
Col. WALTER GWYNN, Chief Eng. Central Rail Road.

SAMUEL M. WILSON. GEO. W. GRICE.

May 2d, 1853. 48—1y.

Hardware Importation, 1853.

MUIR & BRYAN, IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE *Dealers in Foreign and American Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, &c.*, SYCAMORE STREET, PETERSBURG, VA.—Are now receiving their Fall Stock of Foreign and American Hardware, which they present to the consideration of buyers generally, believing that they can offer inducements equal to any other establishment in the country; a large portion of their goods have been imported direct from England, and the American carefully selected from the best sources, all of which are offered for sale on the most reasonable terms. Merchants visiting this City are respectfully invited to call and examine their Stock before purchasing.

MUIR & BRYAN.

Petersburg, Va., Aug. 12th, 1853. 77—2m.

STEVENSON & WEDD

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, 1853.—THE SUBSCRIBER takes great pleasure in announcing to his friends, and the public generally, that recent arrivals have placed him in possession of a large and varied assortment of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS; also HARDWARE, CUTLERY, QUEENSWARE, GLASS-WARE, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, and GROCERIES, which he offers for sale on reasonable terms. Having been carefully selected, and purchased by himself on the most favorable terms, he is persuaded he cannot be undersold by *fair* competition. He respectfully solicits a call from purchasers.

The following consists of a portion only of his stock:—

For Gentlemen,
Cloth, Cassimeres, and Vestings of nearly all shades and prices—a complete assortment of Summer Goods for Boys.

For the Ladies,
Black Gro de Rhine Silks,
" " " Mos,
" " " Gros,
Brocade, and other Fancy Silks,
Fancy, and Plain Silk Tissues,
" " " Barages,
" " " Shellys,
Plain Black Shallys, and other mourning Goods,
Fancy Barages De Laines,
" Organdi Muslins,
" French Lawns, and Jaconettes,
" Solid Color Lawns, and Jaconettes,
" Brilliantes,
" French and English Ginghams,
" French, English & Domestic Prints in great variety,
Jaconette, Cambric, Nansook, Book and Mull Muslins,
Bishop Lawn, Dotted and Plain Swiss Muslins,
French Work Capes, Chemisettes and Collars,
French Work Lace, and Muslin Undersleeves,
Linen Cambric Hkfs, a complete assortment,
Black Lace Mantillas,
Black Lace Shawls and Scarfs,
Black Lace Veils,
Black crape and Mourning Veils,
Mourning Collars and Undersleeves,
Alexander's Fancy Black and White Kid Gloves,
" " " " " Silk "
A large assortment of Parasols and Umbrellas.

JAMES McKIMMON.
Raleigh, March 23, 1853. 38—

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE,—A RICH ASSORTMENT of Fancy Neck, Sash, Hat and Cap Ribbons,
Plain Satin and Lutestring Ribbons, all colors and widths,
French Worked Muslin Undersleeves,
Infants' French Worked Frock Bodies and Caps,
Ladies' French Worked Caps and Collars, a great variety,
" " Mourning and Half-Mourning Collars,
" " Cuffs, Muslins and Dimity Bands,
Real Thread Lace, Insertings and Edgings,
Imitation " " "
Lisle " " "
Bobbin " " "

JAMES McKIMMON.
Raleigh, 1853. 93—

SPRING STOCK OF MEDICINES FOR 1853. P. F. PESCUD is now receiving his Spring supply of MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, PERFUMERY and FANCY ARTICLES, which is in all respects reliable, and in sufficient quantities to merit a large increase of Wholesale as well as Retail Trade.

With seventeen years experience in his business, and greatly increased facilities for purchasing, receiving, and forwarding goods, he hopes to retain the patronage and influence of his customers.

His great aim is to procure the purest and most reliable articles, and will not knowingly sell any other kind, and to this cause he attributes the large increase of his sales and the success which has followed his efforts to gain the confidence of the public.

Physicians and families who have Prescriptions to fill may rest assured that they will be promptly and faithfully executed by experienced persons at all hours of the day or night.

He hopes all who owe him on accounts or on notes, due prior to the first of January last, will call and settle, without delay, or remit their indebtedness.

March 14, 1853. 36—

EXTRACTS AND PERFUMERY.—P. F. PESCUD has just received a supply of the most choice and superior Extracts for the Handkerchief, and for flavoring Pies and Puddings, ever offered for sale in Raleigh; consisting in part of the following, viz:

For the Handkerchief:—Upper Ten, New Mown Hay, Honey-Suckle, Jockey Club, Essence Bouquet, Sweet Clover, Helistrope, Prarie Flower, Cologne, Citronella Rose, Verbena, Clematis, Ferinas, Tea Rose, Geranium, Hedyoimia, Magnolia, Violet, Patchoney.

For Flavoring Pies, &c.:—Essence Lemon, Essence Butter Almonds, Peach, Celery, Gelatine, Corn Starch, Arrow Root, &c.

Raleigh, March 24th, 1853. 37—

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.—WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, are now receiving large additions to their stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 94—

ARTIST'S MATERIALS.—A FINE ASSORTment of late importations from Paris and London, besides a handsome selection from the "Artists' Emporium," New York.

Twilled Canvass, 27, 30 and 36 inches in width,
Canvass on strainers from 9 by 12 to 26 by 36,
Metallic Tubes of Paint, of all colors,
Artists' Brushes in sets of 24, or by the single brush,
Pallettes, Pallet Knives, and Pallette Cups,
Portable Easels, suitable for Teachers and Schools,
Japaned Boxes, with or without paints,
Faber's Lead Pencils,
India Rubber, white and black,
Crow-black Conti Crayons,
Paint Stones, Drying Oil, Mastic Varnish,
Graduated Paper for Pastile,
Pastile Crayons, a new and beautiful article in the fine arts,
Portfolios,
Transparent Slates for beginners in Drawing,
Drawing Books and Albums, &c.
A few beautiful and valuable OIL PAINTINGS by a celebrated Modern Artist.

At the N. C. MUSIC STORE.
Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1853. 24—

GREAT EXCITEMENT!—IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for *Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms and Worms:* also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms and Worms, are as follows:—(by the pound, 37 cents, or by contract)—

7 barrel Still-cap, Arms and Worms,			$400
10	"	"	485
12	"	"	525
14	"	"	585
15	"	"	615
16	"	"	650
20	"	"	695
26	"	"	750
35	"	"	850
45	"	"	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, (fire and burning excepted.) His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.
Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

COAL.—300 tons Furnace, Parlor, and Smiths' Coal. Supplies constantly arriving.
HERRINGS.—60 whole bbls. and 60 half do., No. 1, Cut and Family Roe Herrings.
BACON.—Hams, Sides, and Shoulders. Choice Va. cured Bacon, hhds., Sides and Shoulders.
LIME.—1100 Casks Eastern and W. C. Lime.
CEMENT.—125 Casks fresh Cement.
PLASTER.—Calcined and land Plaster.
SALT.—Sacks, fine and ground, T. Island coarse Salt.
SUGAR.—All the varieties.
PORK, Molasses, Coffee, Cotton Bagging and Rope.

For sale by
NIEMEYER & WHITE,
Portsmouth, Va.
August 8, 1853. 76—1m.
☞ Register copy.

NOTICE.—WAS TAKEN UP NEAR NASHVILLE, Nash County, and committed to Jail a Negro Woman, who seems to be, from her appearance, about forty-five or fifty years of age, about five feet six inches high, light color, large feet and eyebrows; has a downward look when spoken to, has three under teeth in front, and has lost an upper tooth in front. It seems to be impossible to learn from her her rightful owner, as she has named several persons as being her owner; she seems to be of weak mind, or is disposed to act as such. The owner will please come forward and prove property, pay prison charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of according to law.

GRAY BRIDGES, *Jailor.*
Nashville, N. C., July 9th, 1853. 71—6mw.

Office of the N. C. Rail Road Company,
July 19th, 1853.

NOTICE.—AT THE LAST MEETING of the Board of Directors, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That in conformity with the resolution adopted by the Stockholders, requiring the Directors so to do, the Treasurer be instructed, by public advertisement, to notify all delinquents, that interest from the date upon which the same was due will be demanded upon all monies unpaid upon and after the 1st day of October next.

CYRUS P. MENDENHALL,
Secretary and Treasurer N. C. R. R. Co.
July 29th, 1853. 983—wtw.

SADDLER, FERTH & ROSS' MUSTARD. A large Case of this Mustard—which is considered the best in the world—by many persons—is just received at
PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

FALL TRADE, 1853.—BOOTS & SHOES.—THE GREAT RIVALRY; Or, WHO SHALL CONTROL THE NORFOLK SHOE-MARKET, AT WHOLESALE?—Some years ago the Proprietor of the famous Ladies' Shoe Saloon put in his claim to do a large share of this particular branch of the Shoe business, by importing one of the LARGEST STOCKS OF BOOTS AND SHOES which had ever been sent to Norfolk. Since then, at each successive season, our stock has gradually increased until the present time, and now we do a larger business than any other house in Eastern Virginia.

The Ladies' Saloon was first established about twelve years ago, and the Store has been repeatedly altered and enlarged to make room for Mr. ADDINGTON'S increasing trade, until now the old Store can be no longer enlarged. He has recently built for himself one of the largest Stores for his business in the United States.

The New Store is four times as large as the old one, so that hereafter we shall be prepared with the goods to do the largest Boot and Shoe Trade done in the State of Virginia.

(A complete description of this splendid new Store will be given about the 15th of July, when it will be opened.)

At the commencement of each season we have on hand from ☞ **$80,000 to $100,000** worth of BOOTS and SHOES, while we constantly receive heavy shipments of goods during its continuance. Our success has indeed been signal, and why? Because we have always conducted our business on equitable principles, mutually benefiting the seller and the buyer.

This success is truly flattering to us, insomuch we intend to make still larger additions to our stock, and therefore invite all Country Merchants and Shoe Dealers to come and deal for the future with us at the new store.

HUNDREDS OF MERCHANTS have already availed themselves of our invitation, who return and buy goods at each season, saying, "they can do better at the LADIES' SALOON *than they can do at the North.*" We guarantee to sell at least 5 per cent. less than others, and to sell goods which will suit the retail trade of Virginia and North-Carolina Merchants better than any they may purchase elsewhere. The Stock consists in part of—

Gentlemen's Fine Boots and Shoes, of every fashionable variety,
Ladies' Gaiter Boots, Jenny Linds, and other celebrated styles,
Men's Calf-skin Brogans, of every variety,
" " Boots, " "
" Kip Brogans, " "
" " Boots, " "
" Coarse, Thick Brogans, for Negroes,
" " Boots, "
Dutch Women's Brogans, for outdoor Women, Field hands, and for Cooks,
Women's Leather Bootees, for House Servants, &c.
" Shoes of every kind and quality,
Boys' Kip and Coarse Boots and Shoes of all kinds,
Misses' and Children's Shoes of all kinds, over 100 different varieties.

The attention of Country Merchants is invited to this immence Stock of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, at the Ladies' Saloon, where they can buy every article wanted by them at the lowest wholesale prices, thereby saving themselves the trouble and expense of going to the North for their supplies.

TERMS—SIX MONTHS CREDIT.

☞ The Ladies' Saloon is on Main Street, near Walters' City Hotel.

W. H. ADDINGTON.
Norfolk, Va., July 6, 1853. 67—tf.

PARTNERSHIP BUSINESS.—THE Subscribers have this day formed a Copartnership under the firm and style of HILL & NICHOLS, for the purpose of conducting the Fancy and House Furnishing Goods business, and have taken the store on Bollingbrook street, formerly occupied by Messrs. J. W. Rice & Brother.

WM. R. HILL,
DUDLEY NICHOLS.

A CARD.—The subscriber takes this opportunity of returning his thanks to his friends and the public generally for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him during his connexion with other houses in this city, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

WM. R. HILL.

☞ The subscribers have just received their Fall Stock of French, English, German and American Fancy Goods, viz: Combs, Buttons, Brushes, Suspenders, Hosiery, Gloves, Dress Trimmings, Perfumery, Housekeeping articles, Britania and Plated Wares, Musical Instruments, &c. We respectfully invite the attention of Merchants, families and the public generally to an examination of our stock, as we are confident we can supply them on as good terms as the regular jobbing houses North. A catalogue of our stock can be had at our counter, or sent to any address free of charge. Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. Particular care paid to packing.

HILL & NICHOLS.

N. B. Also, sole agents of the sale of the Pekin Tea Company, a supply constantly on hand. H. & N.

NOTICE.—We have obtained the services of Mr. H. J. Williams, formerly of Charlotte Court House, Va., but recently of New York, where he has been engaged for a length of time in one of the largest fancy goods houses in that city and is perfectly acquainted with business. He will take pleasure in waiting on his friends either in person or by order. HILL & NICHOLS.
Petersburg, Va., August 8th, 1853. 76—w6w.

A VALUABLE PLANTATION AND MILLS FOR SALE.—The undersigned, intending to remove, offers for sale his residence, known as "WAKEFIELD." It is situated on the road, leading from Raleigh to Tarboro', 20 miles from the former place, 20 from Louisburg, and 11 from Rolesville, containing 1143 acres—700 of which are in original growth, heavily timbered and well watered by numbers of small streams. The place has been well known for years, as a public stand—a STORE having been kept there for the past 25 years. The improvements are of the best kind. The dwelling, built by the subscriber, is large, convenient, and of the very best materials—containing 9 good plastered rooms, and every other house needful for comfort or convenience; a large gin-house on stone pillars, screws, apple mill, large STORE-HOUSE, blacksmith shop, frame stables, carriage house, &c. Nearly all the arable land is in a fine state of improvement and yields good crops. A splendid orchard of 100 varieties of fruit, a fine garden and vineyard add to the proverbial healthfulness of the place.

THE MILLS are situated on Little River, a never-failing stream, 2 miles from Wakefield. The grist mill is a two-story building, 38 by 24, 2 pair Esopus stones for corn, and 1 pair Burrs for wheat—an excellent smut machine and bolting cloths—all propelled by heavy cast iron machinery.

The mill receives over 200 barrels corn per annum, and from 300 to 500 bushels wheat. The saw mill, being located in the midst of as fine timber as ever grew, and a constant demand for lumber, yields a fine profit.

The subscriber offers the above property for sale, because his health is such he cannot give it the attention it deserves. The terms will be perfectly satisfactory to the purchaser. So, ye, who want to make an investment where *cash* and *health* will go hand in hand, just drop in and examine the premises. A. J. FOSTER.
Wakefield, N. C., Aug. 9, 1853. 77—2m.

QUINTON UTLEY'S TOOTH-ACHE DROPS, for the cure of the Tooth-Ache; one of the greatest discoveries of the 19th Century. From the numerous applications I have had for the above preparation, for the last few months, the uniform success which has attended its use, its salutary effects, its power to give immediate relief in the severest cases of Tooth-Ache, I have been induced to offer it to those who may be afflicted, with the utmost confidence in its virtue, and the full belief that it will subdue and give entire relief to the severest tooth-ache without the slightest injury to the tooth. I have got (and can get) numerous testimonials of its efficacy—some from distinguished gentlemen, and all from as reliable persons as are in the State, a publication of which I deem unnecessary at this time, as one of these Drops when tried in an aching tooth will be worth more to the manufacturer and the patient, than all the certificates from great men that could be procured.

The preparation is known only to myself. Every phial is carefully put up by my own hands in the City of Raleigh, and labelled with directions for use, and may be found at Ira Beckwith's Store, on Fayetteville street, a few doors North of the Yarbrough House, and opposite Lawrence's Hotel, where it will be constantly kept for sale either by the wholesale or retail. Also for sale by the retail at Andrew Betts' Store, Wake County, N. C. Retail price 50 cents. per Bottle—liberal deduction made when taken by the quantity.

To all who may have the Tooth-Ache—try it, and then it will need no puffing.

All orders from a distance promply attended to by Mr. Beckwith or myself.

QUINTON UTLEY.
Raleigh, September 7th, 1852. 86—1y.

NOTICE.—WILL BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST bidder, on the premises, on Saturday the 6th of August, the Rose of Sharon Meeting House, with the lot of Land on which it is situated, said lot containing two and a half acres, lying on both sides of the Central Railroad, and within a few paces of the Depot located at Dr. B. L. Durhams's. It is a desirable situation for any person wishing to engage in the mercantile business. Terms—six months credit, the purchaser giving bond with good security.

J. C. LEWIS,
BENJ. MARCOM,
J. W. CHEEK,
CHAS. STRAYHORN, } *Trustees.*
July 9th, 1853. 72—2t.

NEW GOODS.—I HAVE RECEIVED A SUPERIOR STOCK OF NEW GOODS, which I offer to my old customers on the usual terms, and invite them and the public generally to call and examine my stock. I have received among other goods, the following:

French Worked Collars, new and old style,
Swiss and Cambric Insertings and Edgings,
Thread and Bobbin Insertings,
Linen, Cambric, Long Lawn and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
White Pongee and Fancy Silk Pocket-Handkerchiefs,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves, a variety,
Tapes, Bobbin and Spool Cotton, Sewing Silk,
Black Lace Demi Veils.

J. BROWN,
No. 9 Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, 1853. 34—

Washington City Lime.

300 BARRELS IRISH BURNT WASHington CITY LIME, in large barrels, and in good order, now landing from Schr. Rebecca.
Also, 400 barrels Irish Eastern Lime. For Sale by
NIEMEYER & WHITE.
Portsmouth, Va., July 5, 1853.

HARRIS'S BAKERY, NORFOLK, VA.—This old and widely-known establishment continues to furnish, of superior quality, and on the most reasonable terms: *Butter Crackers, Water Crackers, Sugar Crackers, Soda Crackers, Ant-Dyspeptic Crackers and Wine Biscuit.*
Also, *Molasses Drops*, suitable for country Stores, neatly put up in barrels and smaller packages.

CHARLES HARRIS.
Norfolk, April 25th, 1853. 46—9m. pd.

CANDLES.—SPERM, ADAMANTINE, and TALLOW CANDLES, all sizes, just received and for sale by
JAMES McKIMMON.
April, 1853. 42—

SCOTCH ALE.—A FEW CASKS SOTCH ALE IN Quarts and Pints, in store and for sale by
JAMES McKIMMON.
April, 1853. 42—

WEEDING HOES.—A LARGE LOT WEEDING Hoes, all sizes. Also, Scythe Blades, Grass Blades and Trace Chains, received and for sale by
JAMES McKIMMON.
April, 1853. 42—

EXTRACTS FOR FLAVORING.—Rose, Vanilla, Orange, Lemon, Butter Almond, Cinnamon and Pine Apple in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

FOR THE HAIR.—LYON'S KATHAIRON, BARry's Tricopherous and Dollard's Herbanium Extract for removing Dandruff and restoring the Hair to health and vigor. For sale at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
May 27, 1853.

TABLE SALT.—VERY FINE AND WHITE in small bags, in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

CORN STARCH.—A FRESH SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

DEPILATORY.—FOR REMOVING SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, for sale by
WILLIAS & HAYWOOD.

CHLORINE TOOTH WASH STANDS UNRIVALLED for cleansing the mouth and preserving the teeth and gums. For sale at
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

LEGRAND'S BLACKING IMPARTS the most brilliant polish to boots shoes, harness, &c., rendering the leather soft and pliant, and remarkable for not coming off on the pantaloons. For sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

EXTRACT OF JAMAICA GINGER.—FOR giving tone and strength to the stomach and bowels, and the prevention of Summer Complaints, this article needs no comments. For Sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

CHOCOLATE AND COCOA OF SUPERIOR quality in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

WINDOW AND PICTURE GLASS.—A large supply from 8-10 to 24-36, just received and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SARATOGA WATER JUST RECEIVED AND will be kept regularly throughout the season, at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

COD LIVER OIL.—A FRESH SUPPLY of Rushton, Clark & Co.'s just to hand, at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

PIANOS, MUSIC, STRINGS, &c.—ANOTHER Lot of new and splendid Pianos, of fashionable style and elegant tone and finish, just opened at the
N. C. MUSIC STORE.

A BEAUTIFUL 5 OCTAVE MELODEON, with three beautiful Pedals, for inspection and sale at the MUSIC STORE.

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE MUSIC received at the
MUSIC STORE.

A NEW SUPPLY OF PICTURES, WITH AND without Frames; also Gilt Mouldings of every description, for sale at the MUSIC STORE.

CANARY BIRDS AND CAGES, BEAUTIFUL and substantial, for sale at the MUSIC STORE.
Raleigh, July 21 ,1853. 71—

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER, Received this day July 21, 1853, BEEBE'S FALL STYLE OF HATS.

BLANKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
For Sale at the STANDARD Office.
Raleigh, 1853.

W. R. PEPPER,
COMMISSION MERCHANT & FORWARDING AGENT
No. 24, High Street,
PORTSMOUTH, VA.,

Will give his personal attention to all consignments of Tobacco, Wheat, Cotton, Flour, &c., whether for sale or shipment, and is prepared to make liberal advances when required. Particular attention paid to the Receiving and Forwarding Goods. All orders for Merchandise of any description punctually attended to, and filled on the best terms.

REFERENCES.

David S. Reid, Governor State of North Carolina.
R. M. Saunders, Raleigh, "
S. H. Rogers, " "
Maj. C. L. Hinton, " "
Perrin Busbee, " "
Rich'd I. Wynne, Hyde county, "
Yarborough & Strother, Louisburg, "
R. M. Hyman, Warrenton, "
R. Nichols, Hillsborough, "
Bland & Dunn, Greensborough, "
Col. Andrew Joyner, Halifax, "
J. F. Simmons, Weldon, "
Alex. McCrae, President Wilmington & R. R. R. Co.
Jno. W. Pugh, Gaston, N. C.
David McDaniel, Rocky Mount, North Carolina.
M. Weston, " " "
Henry Mordecai, Edgecomb, "
L. H. B. Whitaker & Son, Enfield, "
A. W. Venable, Granville, "
D. E. Young, Henderson, "
W. H. Weston, Gaston, "
July 18th, 1853. 71—3m.

GUNN'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE, OR POOR MAN'S FRIEND; *in the hours of affliction, pain and sickness, a safe and reliable guide.*—This book points out, in plain language, free from doctors' terms, the Diseases of Men, Women and Children, and the latest and most improved means used in their cure, and is intended expressly for the benefit of families. It also contains descriptions of the Medical Roots and Herbs of the United States, and how they are to be used in the cure of diseases. It is arranged on a new and simple plan, by which the practice of Medicine is reduced to principles of common sense.

This invaluable book has passed through many editions: it has now been revised and improved in every respect, and enlarged to nearly double its former size; and contains nine hundred octavo pages.

It does not propose to dispense with physicians in severe cases; but it does propose to save thousands and tens of thousands annually, by putting the means of cure into every man's hands, and of saving many valuable lives (which is of far more importance) by instructing individuals how to check disease in its beginnings, before it has acquired too much strength to resist and overcome.

For sale at the North Carolina Book-Store, by
HENRY D. TURNER.
Raleigh, Aug. 12, 1853. 77—tf.

A. M. McPHEETERS,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Office at No. 10, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.

All packages to be forwarded by me, to be directed to my care at Portsmouth, Va., where they will receive my strict attention. All orders for Groceries promptly attended to and furnished at the lowest market price *without* commission.

REFERENCES:

Geo. W. Mordecai, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. Dewey, Cashier " "
W. H. Jones, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. Branch, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Thomas P. Devereux, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
H. D. Turner,
Williams & Haywood,
J. Brown
J. M. Towles, and } Merchants, Raleigh.
John Primrose,
May 9th, 1853. 50—1y.

XONITON Chemesettes and Undersleeves,
Do. Collars,
Brusselle do.
Maltese do.
Crape do. Black and White,
Black Silk Mantillas,
" Lace Veils,
Ladies French Skirts,
" Col'd and White Kid Gloves,
Gent's " " " " &c., &c.
Received this day, by
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
July 21, 1853. 71—

GOOSE FEATHERS WANTED—The subscriber will pay the highest cash price for Feathers.
J. HENRY HARRIS,
Upholsterer and Mattrass Maker.
Raleigh, August 10, 1853. 76.

FAMILY GROCERY.—25 bbls. LOAF, CRUSHED, CLARIFIED AND BROWN SUGARS,
Old Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee,
Superior Green Tea, also Black Tea.
For sale by J. BROWN.
Raleigh, 1853. 34—

WINSTON & CLARKE,
Counsellors and Attorneys at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.
P. H. WINSTON. WM. J. CLARKE.
March 29, 1853. 34—

PELETIER'S SARSAPARILLA.—A fresh supply just received and for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.

CHELTENHAM SALTS.—A supply in store and for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.

RIGG'S GENUINE MILITARY SOAP.—A supply of this celebrated Soap, just received at
PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.
February 23d, 1853. 28—

5,000 CIGARS, of superior quality, for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, February 23d, 1853. 28—

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.—A FRESH supply of Ayer's Chery Pectoral, just received at
PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

USEFUL STATISTICS.

[CAREFULLY COMPILED FOR THE STANDARD.]

Government of the United States.

	Salary.
FRANKLIN PIERCE, President,	$25,000
William L. Marcy, of New-York, Secretary of State,	8,000
James Guthrie, of Kentucky, Secretary of Treasury,	8,000
Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, Secretary of War,	8,000
James C. Dobbin, of North-Carolina, Sec'y of Navy,	8,000
R. A. McClelland, of Michigan, Secretary of Interior,	8,000
James Campbell, of Pennsylvania, Postmaster-Gen.,	8,000
Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts, Attorney-General,	8,000

UNITED STATES SENATE.

The following is believed to be a correct list of the United States Senate, after the 4th of March, 1853:

(Democrats in Roman—Whigs in Italic—those marked *F. S.* are Free-Soilers or Abolitionists.)

	Term expires.		*Term expires.*
ALABAMA.		MISSISSIPPI.	
Benj. Fitzpatrick,*	1855	Stephen Adams,	1857
Jere. Clemens,	1859	(Vacancy,)	1859
ARKANSAS.		MICHIGAN.	
Solon Borland,	1855	Lewis Cass,	1855
William K. Sebastian,	1859	Chas. E. Stuart,	1857
CONNECTICUT.		MISSOURI.	
Truman Smith,	1855	David R. Atchison,	1855
Isaac Toucey,	1857	*Henry S. Geyer*,	1857
CALIFORNIA.		NEW-HAMPSHIRE.	
William M. Gwin,	1855	Moses Norris, jr.,	1855
John B. Weller,	1857	Chas. G. Atherton,	1859
DELAWARE.		NEW-YORK.	
James A. Bayard,	1857	*Wm. H. Seward, (F. S.)*	1855
John M. Clayton,	1859	*Hamilton Fish*,	1857
FLORIDA.		NEW-JERSEY.	
Jackson Morton,	1855	John D. Thompson,	1857
Stephen A. Mallory,	1857	William Wright,	1859
GEORGIA.		NORTH-CAROLINA.	
William C. Dawson,	1855	*George E. Badger*,	1855
Robert S. Toombs,	1859	(Vacancy,)	1859
INDIANA.		OHIO.	
John Pettit,	1855	Solon P. Chase, *(F. S.)*	1855
Jesse D. Bright,	1857	*Benjamin F. Wade*,	1857
ILLINOIS.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
James Shields,	1855	*James Cooper*,	1855
Stephen A. Douglas,	1859	Richard Brodhead, jr.,	1857
IOWA.		RHODE-ISLAND.	
Augustus C. Dodge,	1855	Charles T. James,	1857
George W. Jones,	1859	(Vacancy,)	1859
KENTUCKY.		SOUTH-CAROLINA.	
Archibald Dixon,	1855	A. P. Butler,	1855
J. B. Thompson,	1859	(A Democrat,)	1859
LOUISIANA.		TENNESSEE.	
John Slidell,	1855	*James C. Jones*,	1859
J. P. Benjamin,	1859	*(A Whig,)*	1855
MAINE.		TEXAS.	
Hannibal Hamlin,	1857	Thomas J. Rusk,	1857
(Vacancy,)	1859	Sam. Houston,	1859
MASSACHUSETTS.		VERMONT.	
Charles Sumner, F. S.,	1857	*S. S. Phelps*,	1855
Elward Everett,	1859	*Solomon Foote, (F. S.,)*	1857
MARYLAND.		VIRGINIA.	
James A. Pearce,	1855	James M. Mason,	1857
Thomas G. Pratt,	1857	Robert M. T. Hunter,	1859
		WISCONSIN.	
Isaac T. Walker,	1855	Henry Dodge,	1857

(* By appointment of Governor.)

PUBLIC LANDS.

The public lands belonging to the General Government are situated,—1st. Within the limits of the United States, as defined by the treaty of 1783, and are embraced by the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and that part of Minesota east of the Mississippi River, all of which have been formed out of the Northwestern Territory, as conveyed with certain reservations to the United States by New York in 1781, by Virginia in 1784, by Massachusetts in 1785, and by Connecticut in 1786; also the lands within the boundaries of the States of Mississippi and Alabama north of 31 deg. north latitude, as conveyed to the United States by Georgia in 1802. 2d. Within the Territories of Orleans and Louisiana, as acquired from France by the treaty of 1803, including the portion of the States of Alabama and Mississippi south of 31 deg.; the whole of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, and that portion of Minesota west of the Mississippi River; the Indian Territory; the district called Nebraska; the Territory of Oregon, and the region lying between Oregon and Minesota, north of 42 deg. and south of 49 deg. north latitude. 3d. Within the State of Florida, as obtained from Spain by the treaty of 1819. 4th. In New Mexico and California, as acquired from Mexico by the treaty of 1848.

Within the limits recognized by these treaties and cessions, the public lands covered an estimated area of 1,584,000,000 acres. Exclusive of the lands in Oregon, California, New Mexico, Utah, the Indian and Nebraska Territories, the entire area of the public domain is stated, after a careful examination, to have been 424,103,750 acres. About one-fourth of this, up to November 30th, 1850, had been sold, and $135,339,092 received therefor. The aggregate outlay of every kind upon these lands to the same date, including cost of purchase, of surveying, and of selling, was $74,957,879, leaving as net profit to the government $60,381,213, or an annual average of nearly a million of dollars for the last 50 years. If there should be added to this, at the rate of $1.25 per acre, the value of the land granted for bounties, schools, internal improvements, &c., it would amount to nearly double the above sum. The average cost per acre to the government of acquiring title, &c., to the lands is 14.41 cents; o survey, 2.07 cents; of selling and managing, 5.32 cents; in all 21.80 cents; while it receives $1.25 per acre, or a net profit on each acre sold of $1.032.

The whole number of warrants for Mexican bounty land claims issued to November 1, 1851, is 80,781, of which 66,618 have been located, and 66,200 have been patented. The whole number of warrants issued under the general bounty-land law of September 28, 1850, up to November 1, 1851, is 54,201. Of these, 3,708 have been located and returned, and 1,950 patented.

The following table shows the sales of public lands and the proceeds thereof from the year 1833 to 1850, inclusive. Full details of the present condition of the public lands, and of the various grants and donations thereof for purposes of education and of internal improvement, are given in the American Almanac for 1850, pp. 180 et seq.

Quantity of Public Land sold, and the Amount paid for it, in each Year, from 1833 to 1850, inclusive.

Year 1833	3,856,227,56 acres	4,972,284,84 dollars.
" 1834	4,658,218,71 "	6,099,981.04 "
" 1835	12,564,478,85 "	15,999,804,11 "
" 1836	20,074,870,92 "	25,167,333,06 "
" 1837	5,601,103,12 "	7,007,523,04 "
" 1838	3,414,907,42 "	4,305,564,64 "
" 1839	4,976,382,87 "	6,464,556,79 "
" 1840	2,238,889,74 "	2,789,637,53 "
" 1841	1,164,796,11 "	1,463,364,06 "
" 1842	1,129,217,58 "	1,417,972,06 "
" 1843	1,605,264,06 "	2,016,044,30 "
" 1844	1,754,763,13 "	2,207,678,04 "
" 1845	1,843,527,05 "	2,470,303,17 "
" 1846	2,263,730,81 "	2,904,637,27 "
" 1847	2,521,805,59 "	3,296,404,08 "
" 1848	1,887,553,04 "	2,621,615,26 "
" 1849	1,329,902,77 "	1,756,890,42 "
" 1850	1,846,847,49 "	2,370,947,45 "
Total,	74,729,986,82	95,433,040,16

American Almanac.

GOVERNORS OF THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES,

With their Salaries and Terms of Office; the Number of Senators and Representatives in the State Legislatures, with their respective Terms. Those in Italic are Whigs.

States.	Governors.	Salaries.	Gov.'s Term.	Senators.	Term years.	Representatives.	Term years.
Maine,	John Hubbard,	$1,500	1	31	1	151	1
N. Hampshire,	Noah Martin,	1,000	1	12	1	286	1
Vermont,	*E. Fairbanks*,	750	1	30	1	230	1
Massachusetts,	G. S. Boutwell,	2,500	1	40	1	356	1
Rhode Island,	Philip Allen,	400	1	31	1	72	1
Connecticut,	T. H. Seymour,	1,100	1	21	1	215	1
New York,	Horatio Seymour,	4,000	2	32	2	128	1
New Jersey,	George F. Fort,	1,800*	3	20	3	60	1
Pennsylvania,	William Bigler,	3,000	3	33	3	100	1
Delaware,	Wm. H. Ross,	1,333⅓	4	9	4	21	1
Maryland,	Enoch L. Lowe,	3,600§	4	22	4	74	2
Virginia,	Joseph Johnson,	5,000	3	50	4	152	2
N. Carolina,	David S. Reid,	2,000†	2	50	2	120	2
S. Carolina,	John H. Means,	3,500	2	45	4	124	2
Georgia,	Howell Cobb,	3,000	2	47	1